Hobart Coll Library 28594

HOBART COLL. GENEVA, N.Y.

The Living Church

A Weekly Record of its News its Work and its Thought

Vol. XVI. No. 14 Chicago, Saturday, July 1, 1893 Whole No. 763

TIFFANY·GLASS·&·DECORATING·COMPANY·

FURNISHERS·&·GLASS·WORKERS DOMESTIC·&·ECCLESIASTICAL

·DECORATIONS· ·MEMORIALS.

·333·TO·341·FOURTH·AVENUE·NEW·YORK·

MONUMENTS

Set in any part of the United States

Executed in Granite, Marble, and Stone.

Correspondence solicited for work to be set this season.

***

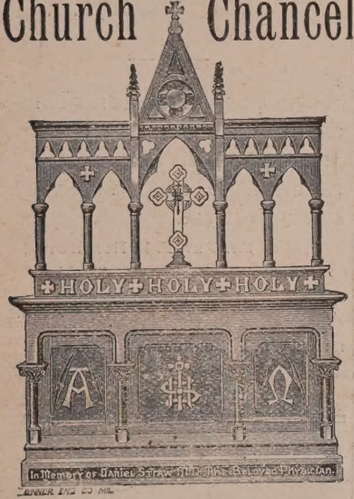
J. & R. LAMB,

59 Carmine St., - New York.

Church Furnishing

And

Church Chancel



FURNITURE

Of every description. **

** Special designs free.

Address,

PHOENIX MFG. CO.,

Eau Claire, Wis.

Cassocks, made to measure, from - - - - - $9.00
Surplices, ready made, - - - 5.00
Colored Stoles, - - - - 4.00
Special Sheet of Embroideries and Vestments. ***

COX SONS, BUCKLEY & CO.,

Vestment and Embroidery Dept.,

8 East Fifteenth St., New York.

CHURCH WORK ROOM

St. Michael's Home, Mamaroneck, N.Y

Ecclesiastical Embroidery, Vestments, Frontals, Altar Linen. Address, "The Sister Superior."

ST. AGNES' GUILD

St. Agnes' Guild of Calvary church, Chicago, solicits orders for Eucharistic Vestments, Cassocks, Cottas, Girdles, Altar Hangings, and Linens, Choir Vestments, etc.

Address, REV. WM. B. HAMILTON, RECTOR, 274 S. OAKLEY AVE., CHICAGO

Church Cushions

HASSOCKS, ETC.

Correspondence Solicited.

Ostermoor & Co., 116 Elizabeth St. New York, N.Y.

Church Furnishing

RICHARD H. STILLWELL,

Church Furnishings, Vestments, and Clerical Outfitter, 73 Bible House, New York City.

Every description of

Church Embroidery, Altar Cloths, Eucharistic Vestments, Banners, etc. Cottas, Albs Gowns, Cassocks and Stoles, ready-made and to order.

Clerical Clothing ready-made and to order. Our Special Black English Cheviot Suit, with Cassock Vest, made to measure for $25.00. Clerical Collars, pure linen, $2.00 per dozen. Special terms for choir outfits and missionary boxes. Correspondence solicited. Estimates furnished.

CHAS. WHEAR, Manager.

Take elevator at 8th St. entrance.

COX SONS, BUCKLEY & CO.

LECTERNS: Angel, and Eagle.
ALTAR CROSSES
ALMS PLATES
VASES
LITANY DESKS
STAINED GLASS
MARBLE FONTS
ALTARS
REREDOSES

Complete Catalogue on Application.

CHURCH FURNISHERS,

8 East Fifteenth Street, New York.

OSCAR LUETKE,

The only Manufacturer making a specialty of Wrought Iron and Brass

CHURCH WORK.

Specialty: Rood Screens, Pulpits, Lecterns, Altar Rails, Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

662-668 HUDSON ST., N. Y.

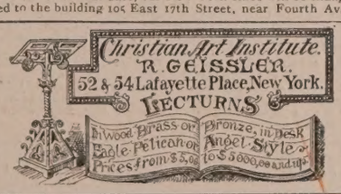
Office, 47 Lafayette Place, New York. Works. London, Eng. Orange, N. J.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS, Stained Glass for Dwellings, CHARLES BOOTH.

CHURCH FURNISHINGS, In Wood, Metal, and Stone

COMMUNION PLATE, CHARLES F. HOGEMAN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL:—May 1, 1893, we complete sixteen years of occupancy of Room No. 1, Churchman Building. On and after that date, our New York office will be changed to the building 105 East 17th Street, near Fourth Av.



ART STAINED GLASS.

Memorial Windows, Figure Subjects, Leaded Mosaics, Geometrical and Plain Cathedral Glass for Churches and Chapels.

PITTHAN & BOLLE,

132 W. 23d St., New York.

General Church Furnishers.

Altars, Brass or Bronze Memorial Tablets, Lecterns and Mural Decorations in Oil or Fresco.

New Publications

NOW READY.

PRAYER BOOKS . . And . . HYMNALS

The new editions. Printed at Cambridge University Press and Bound in every variety of Bindings.

Send for illustrated price list.

JAMES POTT & CO., Publishers,

114 Fifth Ave., New York.

EVERY "HOME-BODY"

as well as every other body should read the

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

BRENTANO BROS., 204 and 206 Wabash Ave., Chicago, have always on hand THE LIVING CHURCH, and the latest home and foreign papers and magazines.

World's Fair

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS

During the WORLD'S FAIR for Brotherhood men, Clergymen, and Churchmen generally, can be secured at reasonable rates in

ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE,

corner 65th street and Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which is located within *ten (10) minutes walk* from the main entrance to the Exposition Grounds.

Under the sole management of Chapter 202 Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and a corps of competent assistants.

Write for particulars to TAYLOR E. BROWN, F. D. HOAG, or G. V. HILTON, M. D., Committee in charge, St. Andrew's House.

REFERENCES:
Rt. Rev. W. E. McLAREN, Bishop of Chicago.
Rev. A. L. WILLIAMS, rector Christ church Woodlawn Park, Chicago.
Mr. J. L. HOUGHTELING, Mr. W. R. STIRLING, Mr. J. R. LOCKE, } Of the Council B. of St. A.

Chicago Rooms.

In a private detached residence, select neighborhood, **6 blocks** from **Fair Grounds**, nice lawn and piazza; every convenience and **lighted** by **electricity**. Rates, **$1.00 per Day** for each person if engaged now. Send for photo. of house. Convenient to Ill. Central R. R. and Electric Roads.

Address MRS. WM. P. ADAMS,

858 72d PLACE, CHICAGO.

A Rare Opportunity!

Dean Goulburn's Three Counsels of the Divine Master.

2 Volumes, - Price, $4.50.

May be had through us, with a subscription to THE LIVING CHURCH, both for $4.35. To the clergy, $3.35. Postage, 20 cents additional.

This is conceded to be the best and most spiritual book Dean Goulburn has ever written. This is a rare chance (open to both old and new subscribers) to secure it. Address THE LIVING CHURCH, 162 Washington St., Chicago

New Publications

"Everybody's" Books.

Everybody's Book of Correct Conduct: Being Hints for Every-Day Life. By Lady M. COLIN and M. FRENCH-SHELDON. Square 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 75 cents.

Everybody's Pocket Cyclopædia: Of Things Worth Knowing, Things Difficult to Remember, and Tables of Reference. By ELI BATES SHELDON. Square 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 75 cents.

Everybody's Writing Desk Book. By CHARLES NISBET and DON LEMON. Revised and Edited. Square 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 00.

Published by

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by the publishers, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of the price.

READY JULY FIRST.

"Oxford" Prayer Books and Hymnals.

In combination sets or singly.

Prayer-Book—According to the New Standard. The Hymnal—Revised and Enlarged.

Authorized "Oxford" Editions.

A magnificent assortment embracing all the popular styles of binding, superbly printed on fine white and the famous Oxford India Paper.

NINE EDITIONS.

Five on Fine White Paper.
Four on "Oxford India Paper."

The "Oxford" Editions are celebrated for their

Wonderfully Clear Type, Strength of Binding and Paper, Excellence of Finish.

Ask for the "Oxford" Editions.

For sale by all Booksellers. Illustrated List sent free on application.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

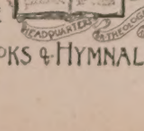
Publishers and Importers.

Sole Agents in the United States for "Oxford" Bibles, Prayer-Books, etc.,

33 E. 17th St. (Union Square). New York.

JAMES POTT & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE BAGSTER BIBLES AMBRIDGE BIBLES PRAYER BOOKS & HYMNALS



PUBLISHERS BOOKSELLERS & IMPORTERS

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CHURCH GENERAL LITERATURE

114 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Educational

TEACHERS WANTED.—For good positions in Colleges, City Schools, Church Schools, etc. Address or call on
C. J. ALBERT, Manager,
211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Chelsea Square, New York.
The Academical Year begins on Wednesday in the September Ember Week, with the entrance examination at 9 A. M. The students live in the building. Furnished room, with board, coal, gas, and care of room, $225 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance
SPECIAL STUDENTS admitted, and a POST-GRADUATE course for graduates of Theological Seminaries.
The requirements for admission and other particulars can be had from
The REV. E. A. HOFFMAN, D.D., D.C.L., Dean.

CALIFORNIA

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
San Mateo, Cal.,
Offers the best educational advantages. Fine climate, beautiful location, reasonable terms.
The Rev. GEO. WALLACE, Rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Twenty-seventh year. **San Mateo, Cal.**
The REV. ALFRED LEE BREWER, D.D., rector.

CONNECTICUT

TRINITY COLLEGE.
Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1893.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class, will be held at the office of J. H. S. Quick, No. 1119 "The Temple," La Salle street, corner Monroe, Chicago, as follows: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 26th, 27th, and 28, at 10:30 A. M.
Candidates for admission must have completed their fifteenth year, and bring testimonials of good moral character.
Catalogues can be obtained on application to the President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President

ILLINOIS.

ST. ALBAN'S SCHOOL, Knoxville, Ill.
A Classical and Military School for Boys. First-class in all departments. Everything up to the times. The latest methods of mental and physical culture. Boys are prepared for business or for college. REV. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector and Founder. [1890]

ST. ALBAN'S CAMP SCHOOL.
Third year. Opens at Clam Lake, Michigan, July 1st. Two months of healthful, out-door life, with the best opportunities for camping, boating, swimming, and fishing. Boys may be tutored in any branches desired. Careful supervision assured. For terms and information address,
A. H. NOYES, B.A.,
Knoxville, Ill.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Knoxville, Ill.
(Twenty-sixth year). An institution of the Province of Illinois. A magnificent building, new furniture and apparatus. Social, sanitary, and educational advantages unsurpassed. Number of pupils limited to one hundred. Reference made to past and present patrons in nearly every city in the West. REV. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector and Founder (1868).

WATERMAN HALL, Sycamore, Ill.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Opened Sept. 18th, 1889. Bishop McLaren, D. D., D. C. L., President of the Board of Trustees. The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, S. T. D., Rector. Board and tuition $300 per school year. Address REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, S.T.D., Sycamore, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS

Miss Clagett's Home and Day School.
For Girls. 252 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Re-opens Oct. 3rd. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. DONALD, Trinity Church; Rev. Dr. JOHN S. LINDSAY, St. Paul's; Pres. WALKER, Inst. Technology.

New England Conservatory of Music.
Founded by Dr. Eben Tourjee. CARL FAELTEN, Director.
The Leading Conservatory of America.
In addition to its unequaled musical advantages, exceptional opportunities are also provided for the study of *Elocution, the Fine Arts, and Modern Languages.* The admirably equipped Home affords a safe and inviting residence for lady students. *Calendar Free.*
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.
Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

MINNESOTA.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL, Faribault, Minn.
A Church Boarding School.
Very thorough and full course for college or business. Illustrated catalogue gives full information. Several half-scholarships for boys of high character and ability. The REV. JAMES DOBBIN, D.D., rector.

St. MARY'S HALL FOR GIRLS.
Twenty-eighth year opens September 21st, 1893. Terms, $350 per year. Rt. Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D.D., LL.D., rector; Miss ELLA F. LAWRENCE, Principal. Pupils are prepared for College examinations. Certificate admits to Wellesley. For catalogue address ST. MARY'S HALL, Faribault, Minn.

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL.
139-141 Pleasant Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Visitors: The Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D.D., LL.D., The Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, D.D., S.T.D.
Terms: $400 per year. Prepares for Eastern Colleges. A limited number of boarders received. Apply for catalogue to the principal, Miss M. S. DUSINBERRE.

Educational

MAINE

MISS ALLEN AND MISS GREEFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Portland, Maine, opens October 4th. College preparatory and advanced courses. Daily conversation in French and German, with Foreign Teachers. Careful attention to social culture. Apply for prospectus.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY.
Kalamazoo, Mich. A superior school and refined home. Opens Sept. 14th, 1893. Terms, $250. Steam heat, passenger elevator. Send for catalogue No. 27.

NEW JERSEY.

BAQUET INSTITUTE, "Chestnut Heights," Short Hills, N. J.
18 miles from New York City. French and English Church School of highest order for girls. **Reference:** Rt. Rev. T. A. Starkey, D. D. HARRIET S. BAQUET, Prin.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL, Morristown, N. J.
Boarding School for Girls. Terms per school-year $250. Music extra. Address, SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL,
Summit, New Jersey.
A Boarding School of the highest order for Boys. References: The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Newark, N. J.; Rev. George M. Christian, Newark, N. J.
HARTMAN NAYLOR, Head Master.

SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,
Asbury Park, N. J. A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Children deprived of a mother's care, and those who from previous ill health have fallen behind others of their age, will receive loving attention and special instruction. For particulars, address, SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 419 West 19th St., N. Y.

ST. MARY'S HALL, Burlington, N. J.
The oldest Church School for Girls in the country. Fifty-seventh school year begins Sept. 20, 1893.
Miss CHARLOTTE TITCOMB, Prin.

NEVADA.

WHITAKER HALL, Reno, Nevada.
The Diocesan Boarding School for Girls. The Rt. Rev. Abiel Leonard, S. T. D., Visitor. The 17th year will begin Sept. 7, 1892. The climate is dry and invigorating, and particularly beneficial to weak lungs. Altitude, 4,500 feet. Careful physical, mental, and moral training. Teachers of reputation and experience. For illustrated catalogue address REV. ERASMUS VAN DEERLIN, Rector.

NEW YORK—STATE.

KEBLE SCHOOL, Syracuse, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Girls, under the direction of BISHOP HUNTINGTON. The twenty-third year will begin on September 14, 1893. For circulars and other information, apply to MISS MARY J. JACKSON, Principal.

ST. GABRIEL'S SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y.
A boarding school for girls. Twenty-second year commences September 25th. Located forty miles from New York, on an eminence overlooking the Hudson river. Remarkably healthy, retired, and favorable for physical and intellectual development. For terms, etc., address
THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

LIVINGSTON PARK SEMINARY.
Rochester, N. Y. A Church School for Girls. Prepares for College. 35th year opens Sept. 20, 1893. For circulars, address, MISS G. C. STONE, Principal.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
New York, Newburgh-on-the-Hudson. $600 a Year, no extras. Limit, 30 boys.
American boys are famous for being bumptious and empty. Parents "bring them up" at home.
My pamphlet argues the question. Free; and parents concerned had better read it. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

NEW YORK—CITY.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL,
231 East 17th Street, N. Y.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Pupils are prepared for College Examinations. Address, the
SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York, N. Y.
A boarding and day school for girls. Under the charge of the SISTERS OF ST MARY. Pupils are prepared for college examinations. Advanced courses of study in French, German, English, Science, Art, and Music. Primary, preparatory, and collegiate departments. Finely located between Fifth and Madison Avenues, within walking distance of Central Park. The twenty-sixth year will commence October 2nd. Address the SISTER IN CHARGE.

NORTH CAROLINA

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Raleigh, North Carolina.
The Advent term of the fifty-second school year will begin Sept. 21, 1893. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene. Address the Rector,
Rev. B. SMEDES, A.M.

Educational

OHIO.

KENYON MILITARY ACADEMY.
Gambier, Ohio.
The president of a bank, the minister of a church, and a leading merchant, uniting in the recommendation of a worthy boy may secure for him here a valuable scholarship. Address, Mr. H. N. HILLS, Treas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Thorough French and English Home
School for twenty girls. Under the charge of Mme. H. Clerc and Miss M. L. Peck. French warranted to be spoken in two years. Terms, $300 a year. Address,
Mme. M. CLERC, 4313 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Tenn.

BISHOPTHORPE, South Bethlehem, Pa.
A Church School for Girls. Pupils prepared for College. F. I. WALSH, Principal. *Semper Fidelis, Fideli Certa Merces*—School Legend.

BROOKE HALL SEMINARY.
Media, Del. Co., Pennsylvania.
(Philadelphia 14 miles.) Excellent Girls school. Beautiful location. Ample grounds. Refer to Bishops Whitaker, Quintard, and Gray. Address,
THE MISSES MASON.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
Chester, Pa. 31st Year. Opens September 14th.
A MILITARY COLLEGE.
Degrees in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Arts. Thoroughly organized preparatory department. Circulars of COL. C. E. HYATT, President.

SELWYN HALL, Reading, Penn.
A Church School for Boys. Military system. Thorough teaching and training. Beautiful and healthy location. New Gymnasium. Nineteenth year begins Sept. 13, 1893. For catalogue and full information, address,
REV. WM. J. WILKIE, A. M., Head Master.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.
Ogontz (near Philadelphia), Pa. Represented by its graduates in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Amherst, University of Pa., Lafayette, and West Point. (Trinity and Lehigh Universities added for '93-'94.)
JOHN CALVIN RICE, Principal.

VERMONT

The Bishop Hopkins Hall, Burlington, Vt.
The Diocesan School for Girls.
For circulars address the Rev. LUCIUS M. HARDY, M.A., rector.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE.
Burlington, Vt. Boarding School for Boys. Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, or Business. Daily military drill. Wholesome discipline. Most healthful and beautiful location. Catalogues. H. H. ROSS, A.M., Prin.

WISCONSIN

KEMPER HALL, Kenosha, Wis.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The twenty-fourth year begins Sept. 21, 1893. References: Rt. Rev. I. L. Nicholson, D. D., Milwaukee, Wis.; Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, D. D., D. C. L., Chicago; Rt. Rev. G. F. Seymour, S. T. D., LL. D., Springfield, Ill.: Chief Justice Fuller, Washington, D. C.; General Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.
Address,
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY.
Delafield, Wisconsin.
A Church School for boys. The best scholarship and accommodation. Price moderate. For catalogues, testimonials, etc., address REV. S. T. SMYTHE, M. A. Delafield, Waukesha Co., Wis.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRANCE, **American Church Institute.**
First-class boarding and day school for American young ladies. Under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. Also post-graduate courses in Music, Art, Modern Languages, etc., for those who have already finished school or college. Pupils escorted from New York to Paris and back by Principal and lady chaperone. Terms moderate. Send for circular explaining new and interesting specialties.
Address, REV. H. C. MAYER,
No. 371 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Dresden, Saxony.
Preparatory School for Boys. Course of study to fit pupils for University examinations or business life. Special advantages in the German language. Constant supervision. Under the care of the rector of the American church. Reference: Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, D.D., LL.D., and Rt. Rev. William Paret, D.D., LL.D. Apply to F. C. FAIRBANKS, Secretary, Dresden.
NOTE:—The Rev. F. F. CASKEY, rector of St. John's, Dresden, may be addressed for full information at 261 West 42nd st., New York City, until Aug. 22nd, when he escorts intending pupils to Dresden.

GERMANIA A monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature, is highly recommended by college professors and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist the student of German, and to interest him in his pursuit." Its BEGINNERS' CORNER furnishes every year a complete and interesting course in German Grammar. $2 a year. Single copies, 20 cts.
P. O. Box 151, Manchester, N. H.

MONTICELLO Opens the 56th year Sept. 28. Full and superior Faculty. Departments for English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Science, Music, Art. Add. MISS H. N. HASKELL, Prin., Godfrey, Ill

Educational

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Private School for Young Ladies.
The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN.
OFFICE, 10 GARDEN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

The eighth year begins Thursday, September 28, 1893.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL is organized for the purpose of making the advantages of Boston and Cambridge of service to girls and young women who seek the best education. There is a full corps of instructors.

Young women from a distance are provided for in MARGARET WINTHROP HALL and HOWELLS HOUSE. While training the intellect, THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL also affords that other cultivation which can be obtained only in the home. The *Manual* of the School gives particulars, and is sent on application to the Director.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
Manlius, N. Y.

St. John's School is situated in the hills of Central New York.

It has an attendance of One Hundred and Ten Cadets. The charge for board, tuition, and uniforms, is $600.

RT. REV. F. D. HUNTINGTON,
President.
WM. VERBECK,
Superintendent.
1st Lt. WM. P. BURNHAM, 6th Inf. U. S. A.
Commandant.

Apply to Superintendent for circular.

SOME MUSIC BOOKS

"FRIEND FRITZ" Gems. A collection of some of the most pleasing vocal numbers from this charming little musical sketch. Price 25 cents. **"SONGS OF THE ASSEMBLY"** by Geo. F. Root and C. C. Case. A superior collection of music especially adapted for use in Musical Conventions, Singing Classes etc. A host of splendid choruses. Price 50 cts. **"PRACTICAL ANTHEMS" Vol. 3.** As its name indicates, this book contains thoroughly practical anthems, adapted to the use of average choirs. Price $1.00. **"GOSPEL HYMNS" Nos. 5 and 6 Combined, Excelsior Edition.** A small type edition of the words and music of this latest volume in the Gospel Hymns series. Be sure to specify Excelsior Edition in ordering. Boards 50 cents, Limp cloth 55 cts. **"THE FESTIVAL CHOIR".** The latest chorus book by H. R. Palmer. Replete with everything in the way of desirable choruses for all occasions. Price 60 cts. **"THE MUSICAL VISITOR",** a monthly magazine of musical literature, with anthems for the choir and voluntaries for organists. $1.50 per year; special terms to clubs of five or more. Sample copy 10 cents.

—PUBLISHED BY—
THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,
CINCINNATI, - - NEW YORK, - - CHICAGO

Burlington Route
BEST LINE
CHICAGO AND ST LOUIS
TO
OMAHA
TWO TRAINS DAILY

The Living Church

Saturday, July 1, 1893

News and Notes

THE EDITOR gratefully acknowledges the receipt of newspapers containing reports of schools, parishes, and Church work. He cannot, however, compile from these and "write up" the events to which his attention is called. Reports of Church meetings and Church work in school, parish, and diocese will have a hearty welcome to the columns of THE LIVING CHURCH, when properly prepared and promptly forwarded.

BIGOTRY is not monopolized by the "orthodox," as one can see exemplified at Girard College. At the door he will, if a stranger, invariably be met with the question: "Are you a minister of the Gospel?" If he is, he will be refused admission, under the will of the founder, Stephen Girard. At the 143d anniversary of his birth, recently celebrated at the college, two of its own graduates were denied admission, for the reason that they were ministers. They were both Churchmen. They had to stand outside the gate to meet and greet their friends.

THE STORY is told of a request at a revival meeting for every man who had paid his debts to stand up. They rose *en masse*. Those who had not paid their debts were then asked to rise likewise. One individual responded. "My good man," said the evangelist "have you not paid your debts?" "No," said he, "I have not paid them and I cannot pay them. I am the editor of a religious periodical, and nearly every member of this congregation owes me for my paper." Publishers of religious newspapers will doubtless appreciate the situation.

"THE WORLD moves"! The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland have adopted the report of the committee on the proper conduct of public worship and the celebration of the Sacraments, which report recommended that a table of lessons for every day in the year should be prepared for ordinary use in public worship; that the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds should be appended to the Hymnal; that clinical communion should be sanctioned; and that a religious service at funerals and in churchyards should be authorized. One member of the Assembly objected to any attempt to "foist the Apostles' Creed on the Church of Scotland," but failed to obtain support for his objection.

THE WHOLE world has read with shock and sympathy, of the sinking of the Victoria in the harbor of Tripoli, last week, taking to instant death more than four hundred brave men. The ship was one of the grandest war vessels ever constructed, one of the leviathans of the world's navies; struck in the side by the ram of another vessel of the fleet, she rolled over and went down bottom upward so soon that few of the boldest and best sailors were able to get off in safety. There have been several appalling accidents to large, heavily-armored war ships, and it seems to be growing evident that as they are not safe in times of peace, they may not be efficient in the hour of battle. A spiteful, nimble, little ram could punch a hole in the side in about the time that Puck would take to put a girdle around the world. Then rushes in the water, the top-heavy vessel careens, turns top down, and disappears!

IN CHINA they manage the banking business (what there is of it) better than we do. When a bank fails they cut off the officers' heads. It is about once in five hundred years that this occurs. The Bank of England once suspended, in 1792. During the Civil War, and for years after, the United States Government paid only in promises to pay; and in fact the whole country was doing the same thing. The promises of the government were heavily discounted, and at one time passed for only forty cents on a dollar in gold. There were thousands of people who wanted to keep on that way, who resisted the resumption of specie payment. And they were mostly people who had at least "a common school education." They would have had the country discredited, to this day, in all the markets of the world, and in a chronic state of financial chaos at home, for the sake of having "cheap money." These cranks seem to have handed down their idiotic folly to their children. The banks are not to blame for the present stringency, nor is it for lack of money that the trouble has come. It is for lack of confidence, and the government itself has brought this about and is responsible for it.

THE FAMOUS Panama Canal case has taken a new phase by the decision of the Court of Cassation, on appeal, quashing the sentences on the grounds that the statute of limitation covered the offence charged and that the indictment, on which the prisoners were tried, was irregular. It appears that in a French court of law, such technicalities are not considered until sentence has been passed and the case is ready for review. In consequence of this decision of the court Messieurs Eiffel and Fontaine have been liberated from prison. M. Chas. de Lesseps is also freed from the five years' imprisonment imposed upon him, but having been sentenced at a later trial to serve a year for bribery, has still that penalty to meet. It is probable that the uncompleted portion of this sentence will be remitted and M. Chas. de Lesseps again become a free man. His father, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, being feeble and extremely old, in deference to public opinion, was not imprisoned. M. Henri Cottu, the fifth prisoner, failed to comply with the requirements of the French law obliging a person, left at liberty during an appeal to a higher court, to constitute himself a prisoner before the new trial opens, and his case therefore has not been passed upon. Thus ends one of the greatest criminal cases France has ever known.

"THE CRY IS still they come!" A hundred thousand people are a large crowd; but the great Fair with its adjoining "Midway" entertains them all with comfort and without appearing to be thronged. The unexperienced would "guess" there were ten thousand persons there, any day last week, when there were more than ten times that number of paid admissions. It is time that the people were alive to the fact that this crowning event of the nineteenth century is transpiring, and that they will do well to start before railray travel becomes so crowded as to be almost insupportable. There is no need to fear hot weather or insufficient accommodations. Liberal provision is everywhere made for health and comfort, and transportation facilities are good and abundant. *The Interior* has this comment:

> As for the display, it is admitted by all travellers and foreigners that nothing heretofore bears any comparison with it. The world has never seen such architectural grandeur, and it is safe to say that the like of it will not again be seen for centuries to come. Chicago has received nothing but the most determined attempts at home and abroad to break down and destroy this enterprise, by every sort of slander—and what city or State in view of this fact would undertake such a work? There is no use to attempt to describe this wonderful scene. The magnitude and beauty of it grows upon the visitor from day to day. In her palmiest days, Greece did not equal these achievements of classical architecture. Here are all the marvels accomplished by science and art. After the illumination in honor of the Spanish princess a visitor said: "I never wish to see another. Any other will fall so far below this as to appear to be nothing."

Brief Mention

In the tower of old Christ church, Philadelphia, is a tablet, placed there many years ago, to commemorate an interesting performance. On June 9, 1850, by a party of Englishmen, all of them experts in the art of "change-ringing," "there was rung in this steeple Holt's ten-part peal of Grandsire's Triples, containing 5,040 changes, in 3 hours and 15 minutes." This performance is said to be the only complete peal of "change-ringing" that has ever been rung in the United States. Of the nine persons, recorded on the tablet, but two are now living, one in England, and the other is Mr. Charles Rahill, the chime-player at the church of the Holy Trinity, in which belfry are 25 bells, and which were first rung at the opening of the General Convention, October, 1883.

——Holland has fallen into line in the matter of the extension of the suffrage. The franchise is now granted to every man who has proved his ability to support a family and to write a letter asking that his name be put on the electoral list. Thus only paupers and illiterates are excluded from voting. The Australian system of voting has also been adopted in Holland.——*The Christian Union* aptly says, "Americans can no longer ridicule the mania for court news ministered to by European journals. The Princess Eulalie must agree with Herr Most that there is very little difference between a republic and a monarchy."——Some of our railroad restaurants might take a hint from the experiences of Mr. Geo. Smalley, London correspondent of *The New York Tribune* in Berlin. The train was to stop fourteen minutes for luncheon but at the end of seven or eight minutes the conductor summoned the passengers back to their seats in the train, whereupon the head waiter said; "You have had only half a dinner; you will pay half price."——"No such religious progress has there been in the whole history of Christendom, as that made by the Church of England within the last fifty years." Such was the testimony of the leader of a great English Nonconformist body, quoted by Archbishop Maclagan at Albert Hall, London.——The Royal Institute of British architects has conferred the Queen's gold medal on Mr. Richard M. Hunt, of New York, in recognition of his work in connection with the Columbian Exposition buildings. As this is the first time the medal in question has been given to an American, the honor is the more noteworthy.——Upon the evacuation of Uganda by the British East India Company, the special commissioner sent out by Great Britain, proclaimed the British Protectorate over the district, by virtue of the authority committed to him. The missionaries are therefore not left without protection. ——Mr. Charles A. Barry, chief of the interpreters at the World's Fair, speaks sixteen languages.——A young Frenchman who was enthusiastic in the cause of humanity, said to Talleyrand: "I want to advance the cause of humanity; Christianity is worn out, and I should like to found a new religion." Talleyrand who, though he was a renegade bishop, understood something of human nature, replied: "Go and be crucified, and rise again the third day, and you will do it."

The Board of Missions Managers

At the meeting on Tuesday, June 13th, the treasurer's report showed that the contributions from September 1st to June 1st were $3,880.13 less than last year to the corresponding date.

Bishop Ferguson, under the invitation of the Board to visit the United States for the purpose of taking part in the Congress of Christian Missions in Chicago, and attending the Missionary Council in San Francisco, was proposing to sail from Monrovia early in July for Liverpool. The Bishop calls attention to a printed pamphlet entitled "France *versus* Liberia," portions of which have appeared in the public press in this country, and shows that if the claims of France to territory on the east side of the Cavalla river are finally maintained, it will involve the loss to us of ten missionary stations already in operation. He says that this pamphlet has been distributed widely in the hope that through sympathy for the Liberians a moral force may be brought to bear upon the French Government that may cause it to retract. By resolution the secretary was requested to write to the Secretary of State of the United States on this subject, on behalf of the Board. Lenten and Easter offerings were reported from St. Mark's church, Harper, Cape Palmas, and Trinity church, Monrovia, together with a contribution of $75, the second this year, from the first mentioned congregation. On Easter Day forty-three were confirmed at St. Mark's, twenty-eight of whom were from the heathen villages in the neighborhood of Hoffman Station, all adults headed by the high priest of the tribe. Thirteen were baptized and 191 communed.

The following report was unanimously adopted, and referred to the general secretary for publication to the Church:

The Advisory Committee, in considering the question of what amount of money the Board will be justified in appropriating for the year beginning with September 1, 1893, have had before them the rule submitted by the Board of Managers, and approved, as to the underlying general principles, by the Board of Missions in Chicago in 1886, namely: that the basis of the annual appropriations shall be the receipts, exclusive of legacies, for the twelve months preceding June 1st. They find, however, that if the appropriations for the coming year should be limited to that basis, it would necessitate a cutting down in both the domestic and foreign departments.

The receipts of the past twelve months, leaving out legacies, have been practically the same as they were the preceding twelve months. There has been no increase in receipts to correspond with the additions to the appropriations within the year, and hence there is no margin to justify the increase of appropriations demanded by the growth of the work during the year.

In view of these facts, the only course seemingly open to the committee is to recommend that the Board restore the appropriations to the limit of a year ago, and do not advance them beyond that point until such time as increased contributions shall indicate that it is the wish of the Church for which the Board acts.

The practical question: How shall the necessary reduction be applied? is attended with grave difficulties, owing to the fact that a large portion of the work is under contract, and that as to other portions, the Board of Managers is simply carrying out the instructions of the Board of Missions. By the action of the last General Convention five new domestic missionary bishops were elected, one of whom declined, leaving a vacancy. These, in addition to the bishop elected for the jurisdiction of The Platte in 1889, have required an absolute increase of an amount sufficient for the support of the bishops, and imply an annual expenditure of not less than $30,000 for the salaries of the bishops and the reasonable support of the work in these jurisdictions. The salaries of all the missionary bishops are fixed, and are not subject to abatement. The amount appropriated to work among colored people is determined by resolution of the Board of Missions, and therefore cannot be reduced. As to the work among the Indians, the greater part of it is under contract, and it is largely supported by specific offerings. Any reduction of the appropriation for Domestic Missions must, therefore, fall upon the missionaries other than bishops, who are engaged in work among white people in the jurisdictions and dioceses which receive appropriations from the Board. The stipends paid to these missionaries are now quite inadequate, and it would be a grievous hardship to make them less, and manifestly unjust that these missionaries should be required to suffer the large *pro rata* reduction by reason of the necessary exemption of two-thirds of the total appropriation for Domestic Missions.

The committee have not the heart, nor does it accord with their judgment or sense of justice, to recommend such a drastic measure.

In the foreign field the natural growth of the work demands increased outlay, and to take away any portion of the money now appropriated would require the abandonment of work already begun with encouragement, and the crippling of the force which is now insufficient, just at this time when the work is promising and calling for additional helpers and means. We do not know of any point at which greater economy of resources can be practised, nor do we see how reduction can be made without impairing contracts and causing serious hurt. The perplexities of the situation are extremely embarassing because of the lack of means to meet the legitimate and necessary expenditures. It will be remembered that when in 1886 the Board of Managers, under financial stress, reduced the appropriations, the Board of Missions, at its meeting in October following, forthwith directed that they be restored. The responsibility therefore rests not on the Board of Managers, but on the Board of Missions and the General Convention, which have since added to the financial undertaking by instructions and by creating new missionary jurisdictions.

Under all the circumstances the Advisory Committee are constrained to advise the Board that reduction of the appropriations at the present time would be impracticable, and would entail great harm to the work and hardship of those who are the Church's servants and pioneers in the missionary fields.

At the same time the committee are sternly admonished that while necessity requires that the appropriations shall be maintained as at present, the condition of the treasury absolutely forbids increase at any point in either the domestic or foreign fields. The committee is aware that even this measure of restraint will seem harsh to those who are pressed by the imperative necessity for increase.

The committee have had before them applications for increased appropriations from several of the bishops, some of which are of peculiar urgency, but they are with great reluctance forced to return them to the Board with the recommendation that their consideration be postponed until the autumn, in the hope that the condition of the treasury may by that time justify a favorable reply, at least to such as are most necessitous. With the prospect of a large arrearage at the end of the fiscal year, it is impossible to make a favorable recommendation at the present time.

The committee find in the appropriations for foreign missions each year an item of about $4,500 for the care of infirm and disabled missionaries, and for the families of deceased missionaries, and they would suggest to the Board the inquiry whether that charge does not properly belong to the general fund which the Church has established for such cases. Is it right that, with a general fund existing for that express purpose, the Missionary Board should be taxed year after year by the withdrawal of so much money from its exacting needs?

The Advisory Committee are unanimous in the strong conviction that the heart and conscience of all our Church people should be reached and moved by the facts which they are forced to present. The contributions are wholly insufficient to support the general missionary work. For example, during the year which ended with August last, the contributions fell $82,000 below the expenditures, the amount being made up from unexpected and extraordinary sources. If the Church is to embrace the opportunities which are before it, much more money must be contributed. The alternative is to curtail the work, refuse the call of Divine Providence, and be content with a contracted and contracting sphere, instead of possessing an enlarged and enlarging domain. The General Convention, by creating new missionary jurisdictions and sending forth new bishops, has given its emphatic voice in favor of enlargement, but something more is needful than to consecrate bishops. They must also be maintained and have sufficient means with which to do the work to which they are sent, and to this end enlarged offerings are indispensable.

The committee would urge that the older missionary jurisdictions make haste to relieve the treasury of the support of their bishops by taking advantage of the encouragements that have been offered to them through the Board.

With regard to the new jurisdictions and such older ones as are not ready to assume the support of their bishops, the committee advise that steps be taken at once to provide for their support by enlarging the Missionary Bishops' Fund, and thus leave the Board free to supply the support of missionaries to aid them, without imperiling or impairing the existing work whenever additional bishops are appointed. A Churchwoman, whose gifts have been many, has recently given $3,000 for the support of one of the new bishops, hoping to repeat the gift next year. Are there not others in the Church who will assume the amount of a bishop's salary yearly, or give a sum outright which will yield an income sufficient for the salary of a bishop? If the same were done for all the missionary bishops it would clear the way for that advance which the General Convention had in view, and which a growing and aggressive Church must expect to make.

The whole work makes an impressive and stirring appeal to the Church at this time by its needs and opportunities, and especially by the fact already mentioned, that there is in prospect a deficiency of more than $50,000 in the treasury at the close of the year, August 31st, after all available resources shall have been applied, unless the receipts meanwhile prove to be larger than during previous summers.

The voice of the General Convention, which in its wisdom ordered the expansion of its missions, should be potent to move the members of the Church to contribute money enough to carry on the work.

A. N. Littlejohn, Chairman.
William L. Langford, General Secretary.

Appropriations for the fiscal year beginning Sept. 1st, 1893, were made as follows: For the domestic work (including work among the Indians, all designated contributions to apply, $41,295; and for the work under the charge of the Commission on Work among Colored People, $40,000, in addition to all contributions designated for that work), the sum of $241,935. For foreign missions (including $4,162 for the support of disabled missionaries and the widows and orphans of missionaries) the sum of $170,486.39. And set apart for central expenses and for the cost of making the work known to the Church, the sum of $33,000.

Church of England

The Bishop of Jamaica, Dr. Enos Nuttall, has been elected Primate of the West India Province, in succession to the late venerated Bishop of Guiana, Dr. W. Piercy Austin. The see of British Honduras being vacant by the lamented early death of Bishop Holmes, the Provincial Synod is at present composed of six diocesan bishops and two bishops-coadjutor. The votes of three-fourths of these having fallen to Bishop Nuttall, he has, in obedience to the Canons of the Province, been declared to be legally elected.

The Bishop of Bangor is closing his palace, owing to his inability to maintain such a large establishment upon the present income of the bishopric, of which a large part is payable to his predecessor, Bishop Campbell, who resigned in 1890 after having held the bishopric thirty years. Much regret is felt in the diocese at the course which the Bishop has been obliged to take.

A small steamboat has just been placed at the disposal of the Church Army, for mission purposes in the parishes contiguous to the shores of the River Thames. The vessel will be provided with a tent, and it will stay one week in any parish to which the vicar invites it. It will be manned by three active young men, under the direction of an experienced evangelist.

At the Trinity ordinations in England there were 223 admitted to the diaconate, and 272 deacons advanced to the priesthood. Of these 169 were graduates of Oxford, 162 of Cambridge, 28 of Durham, 19 of Lampeter, 16 of Dublin, 12 of London, four of the University of Ireland, and one of Aberdeen. Of the remainder, 13 were educated at St. Bees, 12 at the Scholæ Cancellarii at Lincoln, ten at King's College, London, eight at the C. M. S. College at Islington, six at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, five at Chichester Theological College, four at Gloucester, three at the London College of Divinity, two at Lichfield, three each at Queen's College, Birmingham, Manchester, and Truro, one at Wells, and one at St. Boniface's, Warminster.

New York City

St. Ann's church, the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans, rector, is making an effort to clear off about $2500 of floating indebtedness, representing a deficit in current expenses for the past year. The parish does, and has always done, so unselfish a missionary work among the deaf-mutes, that it appeals with much reason, to the co-operation of friends in removing this burden of debt.

The commencement exercises of Trinity School were held in the chapel of the school building in Trinity Place on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 21st. There were present the Rev. Dr. J. N. Steele and the Rev. J. W. Hill, of the assistant clergy of Trinity parish, Mr. Geo. B. Towle, headmaster, and other teachers of the school. The exercises were of much interest. A class of eight was graduated. Prizes were awarded to 16 of the boys of the school.

The Brothers of Nazareth whose good work in this city early outgrew its limited accommodations, have just had their new buildings of All Saints' Convalescent Home, Priory Farm, blessed by Bishop Potter. The new buildings are located at Verbank, not far from the city. The service of benediction included the chapel. Many friends of the institution were present on the occasion. There is still an indebtedness of $5,000, chiefly incurred in providing water supply, heating apparatus, and other finishing details. For this amount, Brother Gilbert, who is in charge, has issued an appeal.

The Fayerweather millions are still a question of litigation, and promise to continue so for a long time, to the temporary loss of the colleges which were made the heirs. The counsel for various parties were before Surrogate Ransome, Tuesday, June 20th. One action is to settle the accounts of the executors and to have a distribution of the balance of the estate in their hands, amounting to over $2,500,000, they having paid out about $2,666,000. Other actions are to fix and settle the collateral inheritance tax, by which the State of New York claims about $200,000 to come out of the property. After some discussion, the Surrogate adjourned the cases for further hearing.

The 27th anniversary of the founding of the Home for Incurables, Fordham, was celebrated Saturday, June 10th, in a manner that brought joy to the hearts of the inmates, many of whom took part in the exercises Mr. H. F. Spaulding, the president, after prayers, made an address, and the secretary, Mr. H. M. McLaren, read the annual reports of the board and of the treasurer. The expenses of the institution have amounted to about $70,000, of which $36,000 has been paid for board of patients, and $11,824.28 as interest on investments; new plumbing, which has been found to be an absolute necessity, and some other repairs and changes will together cost about $10,000. A fine organ, the gift of Mrs. J. Butler Wright, in memory of her son, Thomas M. Wright, has been erected in the chapel. Special mention was made by the secretary of gifts of $5,000 from the estates of Jane Mowbray, $500 from that of Sarah Barr, a like sum from the estates of Ellen Vanderpool and Mary A. Corning; $1500 from the estate of John Eichler, and $5,000 from that of W. Y. Mortimer, who previously gave a free bed. The medical superintendent, Dr. Israel C. Jones, reported that on June 1st, there were 192 persons in the home. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water, and Mr. Amos P. Wilder. Music was rendered by the quartet choir followed by the singing of the hospital hymn by G. F. Warren. The organist, Mr. W. S. Chester, presided at the organ. The exercises were terminated with a reception by the board of lady managers.

Philadelphia

Judge Ashman, of the Orphans' Court, on the 17th ult., adjudicated the estate of the late Robert P. McCullagh and awarded $500 to St. Luke's church, Germantown.

Governor Pattison, on the 22nd ult., approved of the bill for the relief of St. Timothy's Hospital and House of Mercy. This amount of $7,000 is needed to aid in the completion of the new addition.

The will of James Cremer, of Brooklyn, L. I., contains a bequest of $500 to the City Mission for the Home for female consumptives (at Chestnut Hill), and one of $250 to the mission for its Central Sick Diet Kitchen.

Over $550 were realized by the fair recently held in the parish building of the church of St. Martin-in-the fields, Wissahickon Heights, to which more than $100 has been added for the benefit of the Children's Seashore Home.

The Lenten offerings of the Sunday schools of the diocese are stated to be $10,095.52, which is an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over last year. In addition to the above, there were contributed $2,562 68, which did not pass through the hands of the diocesan treasurer. The total offerings for the past 16 years have been $125,893 20.

An open-air fair and bazaar, under the auspices of the young ladies of St. Peter's church, Germantown, the Rev. Dr. T. S. Rumney, rector, was held on the 20th ult., on the lawn of Mr. Charles R. Kohl's residence, its object being to raise a fund for giving young people of slender means an outing in the country or at the seashore during the present summer.

The vestry of the church of the Atonement have secured sufficient funds to obtain an excellent parish house and make necessary alterations in the church, rebuilding the organ, and placing the instrument on the floor near the chancel, all of which it is hoped will be completed in the early autumn. They have unanimously elected the Rev. Dr. I. Newton Stanger, rector, he having had temporary charge of the parish since the retirement of the Rev. Dr. B. Watson. Dr. Stanger has accepted.

Additional Confirmations are reported, viz: St. Michael and All Angels, 19; House of Prayer, Branchtown, 16; St. James the Less, 20, (also an invalid in private); All Saints', Torresdale, 8; Christ church, Eddington, 8; Christ church, Germantown, 29; St. Philip's (including one from St. Clement's), 6; Trinity, Oxford, 9; Trinity chapel, Crescentville, 7; St. Stephen's, Bridesburg, 2.

The annual commencement of the Episcopal Academy was held in the chapel of the institution on the 14th inst. Dr. Wm. H. Klapp, headmaster, presided and made an address. Four alumni prizes were awarded by the Rev. Dr. J. Andrews Harris, two of which, for Latin and mathematics, were given to Thomas Hall Ingham; Greek, William S. Potts; English, Edwin Randolph, Jr., with honorable mention of W. S. Potts. There were 17 members in the graduating class.

The 22nd annual commencement exercises of the Cheltenham Military Academy occurred on the 14th inst at Ogontz, and were largely attended. On the evening previous a declamation contest had been held in the chapel, followed by a dance. The alumni meeting was also held on the same date. The exercises incident to the commencement were held in the drill hall which was elaborately decorated with flowers. Following the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton, the school hymn, "The Son of God goes forth to war," was sung. Essays and declamations interspersed with music followed, and Ex-postmaster-general Wanamaker spoke on the theme of "Have a plan for your future and live up to it." After the distribution of prizes and diplomas to 7 of the students, the audience adjourned to the parade ground, where sundry military evolutions were gone through in battalion and skirmish drill, concluding with a battalion parade. Luncheon was then served the guests.

The closing exercises connected with the completion of the first decade of the Ogontz school took place on the 13th inst. Among those present were Bishop and Mrs. Whitaker, and the Rev. Dean Hart, of Denver, Col. The drawing room in which the exercises were held was handsomely decorated with flowers. Essays interspersed with musical selections were given by a number of the young lady graduates, and the first part was closed by the Germania orchestra. The second part opened with Sullivan's "Lost Chord" arranged as a chorus and sung in the corridor to piano accompaniment. Miss Frances E. Bennett, the principal, awarded diplomas to 15 young ladies from 10 different States, literally from Maine to California, *via* Tennessee. Miss Bennett delivered a parting address and gave a review of the decade. Bishop Whitaker also made an address, in which he commended the school and urged the need everywhere of Christian education.

Diocesan News

Pennsylvania

Ozi W. Whitaker, D.D., Bishop

ARDMORE.—Thursday, June 15th, was the first anniversary of the institution of the vested choir in St. Mary's parish, the Rev. W. W. Steel, rector. The day was celebrated by a special service of Evensong, by the two choirs united, of the church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, and of St. Mary's, Ardmore. The Bishop first consecrated the new choir room, the memorial offering of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rhodes. After Evensong and an address by the Bishop, followed the Confirmation of a supplementary class of five persons, making a total of 34 for the year. The subject of the Bishop's address was "Consecration: 1, of a room in which preparation for worship is to be made. 2. Personal consecration of men and boys of choirs, with reference to the proper rendition of the service. 3. The personal consecration of Confirmation." After service, light refreshments were served to the reverend clergy and the members of the choirs.

ROSEMONT.—The corner-stone of the church of the Good Shepherd, the Rev. Arthur B. Conger, rector, which is to be erected as a memorial of the late Mrs. H. B. French, by her husband, was laid on the 17th ult., by Bishop Whitaker, 25 of the clergy being in attendance. The singing was a special feature of the occasion. The vested choirs of St. Mary's memorial church, Wayne; St. Mary's, Ardmore; Redeemer, Bryn Mawr; St. Philip's and St. Peter's, Philadelphia—110 voices altogether, under the direction of Prof. Lacey Baker, took part, and were accompanied by an organ and four cornets. The Rev. John Bolton read the lesson, and the Rev. J. N. Blanchard said the Creed, and the rector gave a list of the articles placed in the stone. Bishop Whitaker made an address. Mr. W. H. Tilden, one of the vestry, entertained the clergy after the conclusion of the service, while the visiting choirs were taken in charge by the ladies. A description of the new edifice will appear in our next issue.

Massachusetts

One of the most interesting experiments in boarding-school reform is that now carried on by the Cambridge School for Young Ladies, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Gilman. This experiment is simply an effort to prove a theory long held by Mr. Gilman, that home and school ought not to be under the same roof. Eight years of continued prosperity have demonstrated the value of the plan, and now two residences, known as Margaret Winthrop Hall and Howells House, are connected with the Cambridge school. These are fitted up as cheerful, comfortable homes, under the charge of a house-mother, who is not one of the teachers. The teachers do not live in these homes, which arrangement is of value to both pupil and instructor. The school does not demand of any pupil any given amount of work, but does expect good work in all subjects that are undertaken. The cultivation of refined womanliness is aimed at, and the very highest personal character. These aims cannot be accomplished if the girls are crowded together in large dormitories or large classes. Young people cannot be cultivated in masses, and the hotel and boarding-house phases of social life are not normal. The family life is natural for the young woman, and although the house-mother is responsible for the out-of-school conduct of the girls, yet they are not bound by irksome rules, and are allowed the same liberty they would have in a well-regulated home. Mr. Arthur Gilman, the founder and director, is a cousin of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, and has been secretary of the Harvard Annex during its 13 years of existence.

SOUTHBOROUGH.—The entire indebtedness of St. Mark's church, amounting to $3,100, has been paid. The parish now needs a parish hall and rectory. Efforts towards obtaining these will be made in the fall.

New Jersey

John Scarborough, D.D., Bishop

BURLINGTON.—The 56th annual Commencement of St. Mary's Hall took place on June 15th, when a large concourse of the friends of the young ladies gathered in the spacious school room. Ten young ladies were graduated. The Bishop as president, made an address, stating that the year just ended has been most prosperous financially. More than 100 pupils had been in attendance. The members of the graduating class of '93 represented the country from Southern Florida to Northern New York. At the close of the orations, all repaired to the chapel of the Holy Innocents', where, after a short office of prayer by the chaplain, the Rev. William P. Taylor, the Bishop presented the diplomas and medals to the graduates. About 500 people were entertained at lunch on the campus. The class ivy was planted, and the parting class song was sung, and good-byes said. Very much credit is due to Miss Charlotte Titcomb, the principal, for the high grade of proficiency attained by the pupils, as well as for the excellent order and discipline of those in attendance. All St. Mary's Hall graduates have just completed a Scholarship Fund of $5,000, in memory of Bishop Doane, who founded St. Mary's nearly 60 years ago. The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., of Philadelphia, preached the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 11th. The school begins its 57th year with good prospects.

The Rev. I. M. Williams, D. D., of Fall River, Mass., has leased the building and grounds of Burlington College for a term of years, and will open a boarding school for boys in the autumn. Dr. Williams is a graduate of a German university, and has been a teacher of boys all his life.

The regular meeting of the convocation of Burlington was held in Christ church, Riverton, on June 5th and 6th. On Monday night a missionary service was held, when the Rev. C. M. Perkins, dean of the convocation, preached. The convocation proper commenced the next morning with Morning Prayer, followed by a sermon by the Rev. E. M. Reilly, of Haddonfield, dealing with the subject of "Religious Education and the School System." The Holy Communion was celebrated by the Bishop, assisted by the rector, the Rev. John H. Converse. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Dean, the Rev. C. M Perkins; secretary, the Rev. H. E. Thompson; treasurer, J. Bingham Woodward.

CAMDEN.—The Rev. Edward R. Baxter, rector of the church of Our Saviour, was formally instituted by the Bishop, on Wednesday, June 7th. The Bishop preached and celebrated the Holy Communion, assisted by the newly-instituted rector. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop, accompanied by clergy, wardens, and vestrymen, laid the corner-stone of the new parish building. The box which was deposited in the stone contained the names of the rector, wardens, and vestrymen, copies of Church and local papers, the history of the Church, and a piece of stone from Greenland. The new building will be 40x60 feet, and is to be built of Trenton brown stone, with marble trimmings, at a cost of $7,000.

Northern Michigan

The primary convocation of this missionary jurisdiction was held, pursuant to the call of Bishop Davies, in Grace church, Ishpeming, Wednesday, May 31, 1893. Bishop Davies was unavoidably absent, but sent a communication announcing his appointment to the provisional charge of the jurisdiction by the Presiding Bishop. He had appointed as archdeacon, the Rev. G. Mott Williams; as secretary, the Rev. Wm. R. Cross; as treasurer, Mr. C. H. Call; as Standing Committee, the Rev. G. M. Williams, the Rev. P. T. Rowe, and Messrs. Peter White and D. H. Ball; as examining chaplains, the three clergy already mentioned and the Rev. Wm. Galpin. The convention sermon was preached by the Rev. N H. Martin. Ten clergymen were present and delegates from seven parishes and missions. It was voted to take active measures to increase the Episcopal Fund.

A missionary meeting was held at which pledges for $900 for diocesan missions were received. A diocesan branch of the Woman's Auxiliary was organized on the previous day, at which it was voted to raise $300 for diocesan missions. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Orr, of Houghton; first vice-president, Mrs. Hardenberg, of Ontonagon; second vice-president, Mrs. Kent, of Sault Ste. Marie; recording secretary, Mrs. Sutter, of Lake Linden; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Percy Robinson, of Ontonagon; treasurer, Miss Ball, of Marquette. The Rev. John W. McCleary, of Ironwood, preached the annual sermon.

By the action of the 59th annual convention of the diocese of Michigan, and of the Michigan branches of the Woman's Auxiliary and Junior Auxiliary, sufficient funds to make up the apparent deficiency in the missionary treasury of the new jurisdiction were assured.

The Rev. Geo. Gibson has taken charge of Holy Trinity, Ironwood.

The new St. Margaret's chapel, South Marquette, was opened, though yet unfinished, on Sunday, June 18th. It will be finished before cold weather.

Western New York

Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

GENEVA.—The 68th annual Commencement of Hobart College was held Thursday, June 22nd. Arthur C. L. Brown, of Rochester, N. Y., was valedictorian, and John Russell Olin, of Watertown, N. Y., salutatorian. The chancellor's address was delivered by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. The address under the auspices of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was given by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, of the church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York. The first Horace White essay prize was awarded to Albert C. Wilson, Chicago; the second to Arthur C. L. Brown. The Horace White rhetorical prize was given to Francis S. White, of Buffalo, who also secured the Cobb essay prize. The second Cobb essay prize went to Wm. S. Martin, of Geneva. The first Thompson prize was conferred on Albert C. Wilson, the second on John R. Olin, and the third on Dwight Parce. The first freshman prize was won by Philemon F. Sturges. The degree of B. A. was conferred on seven of the senior class, that of B. L. on six, and that of B. S. on one—making 14 graduates. The degree of M. A. in course was given to F. S. Moore, '89; C. C. Spalding, '90; J. C. Kirtland, '90; and N. D. Randall, '54. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: M. A., on the Rev. Abram W. Ebersole; D. D., on the Rev. Herman C. Duncan, the Rev. Chas. F. Olmstead, and the Rev. Bernard Schulte; LL. D., on Leonard Kip, Albany, and the Rev. Chas. F. Hoffman, D. D., New York.

Vermont

The 103rd annual convention met by adjournment at St. Paul's, Burlington, Tuesday evening, June 20th. The evening was devoted to Sunday school work with addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Brown, Smith, and Sanford.

On Wednesday morning Mr. T. H. Canfield was re-elected secretary, and Mr. E. L. Temple, treasurer, for the year ensuing. At 11 the Holy Eucharist was celebrated, and a discourse commemorative of the late Bishop Bissell was preached by the Rev. Dr. Flanders. In the afternoon the annual address of the late Bishop (completed just before his decease) was read, and resolutions of respect to his memory adopted by a rising vote.

The Standing Committee of last year was re-elected, viz:

The Rev. Drs. Bliss, Flanders, and Smith; Messrs. Booth, Wells, and Briggs. On motion of Mr. E. L. Temple of Rutland, a Vermont branch of the Prayer Book Distribution Society was organized. The Rev. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Welles were elected to the Missionary Council at San Francisco.

Wednesday evening was devoted to the missionary work of the diocese with addresses by several of the diocesan missionaries.

The Missionary Committee of last year was re-elected, viz: Rev. Messrs. Weeks, Atwell, and Niles, with Messrs. Parker, Temple, and Shanley.

On Thursday morning at 7:30, the Holy Eucharist was celebrated. The convention met at 9, and after transacting some routine business adjourned, *sine die*.

North Carolina

Theodore B. Lyman, D. D., LL.D., Bishop

The closing exercises of the Oxford Granville Institute were held at the school on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 7th and 8th. On Wednesday evening a large audience listened with much pleasure to music and recitations by the pupils. On Thursday evening there was music also, well rendered and appreciated. An address admirably adapted to the occasion, and holding the close attention of all, especially the pupils, was delivered by the Rev. M. M. Marshall, D.D. An essay excellently written and distinctly read was given by Miss Mary Eleanor Boggan, the graduate of the year. The certificate of graduation was presented to Miss Boggan, with a few cordial words by the Rev. F. W. Hilliard. The Misses Hilliard, principals, are much encouraged by their experience of the past year; they have every reason to expect that their effort to give to those entrusted to them, the highest culture and the most scrupulous Christian care, will meet with an abundant response in the growth and prosperity of the institute.

Arkansas

Henry Niles Pierce, D.C., LL.D., Bishop

The Standing Committee of the diocese met in Little Rock, on Tuesday, June 13th, and gave its consent to the consecration of the Rev. Thos. F. Gailor, D. D., Assistant Bishop-elect of Tennessee, the Rev. Ellison Capers, D.D., Assistant Bishop-elect of South Carolina, and the Rev. Wm. Lawrence, D.D., Bishop-elect of Massachusetts.

The work at Trinity cathedral has received a decided impetus under the ministrations of the new dean, the Rev. John Davis, who has entered upon his work with great energy and wisdom. The cathedral parish offers a grand field for work; situated in the very centre of the city, surrounded by homes of the rich and the poor, it is drawing to itself a congregation that is constantly growing. An interesting feature of its parochial life is the parish reception at the deanery the first Tuesday of each month, which is greatly appreciated as the large attendance shows.

A very successful parish meeting was held in St. Luke's church, Hot Springs, the Rev. W. J. Miller, rector, in the early part of May. Interesting reports were read from the various departments of Church work, which show that St. Luke's is a hard-working parish, and its people ready and willing in all good works. The charity work of the King's Daughters which numbers about 40 members, is gracious and far-reaching as the reports show. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is doing good service; among its items of work we find that the chapter raised among themselves the sum of $50 for the purchase of copies of the revised Prayer Book for the use of strangers at the services. A summary of the reports may be given as follows: Number of families, 90; individuals not thus included, 21; Baptisms, 18; confirmed, 14; communicants, 135; Sunday school teachers 7, pupils, 90; offerings—parochial, $4,841 70; for diocesan purposes, $183.81; for objects outside the diocese, $84.66; total offerings, $5,110.17. Value of church property, $30,000. St. Luke's has a very excellent vested choir of 20 boys and young men, who sing at the night services; in this many of the Brotherhood men find a pleasant and useful field of labor.

Two churches have recently been consecrated in the diocese, viz: St. Agnes' church, Morrilton, the Rev. D. S. C. M. Potter, D. D., rector, and St. Mark's church, Hope, the Rev. Palin Saxby, rector. Both churches are beautiful buildings and have devoted congregations worshipping in them.

Tennessee

Chas. Todd Quintard, S.T.D., LL.D., Bishop

NASHVILLE.—Representatives of the various chapters of the Daughters of the King throughout the State, assembled at the church of the Holy Trinity, on Wednesday, June 14th, for the purpose of forming a diocesan organization. At 11 o'clock, there was a celebration of the Holy Communion, and sermon by the rector of the church, the Rev. J. L. Scully, from Isa. vi: 8, "Here am I, send me." In the afternoon a business session was held, and a permanent organization effected, under the title of the Tennessee Council of the Daughters of the King. Provision was made for an annual meeting, and a simple constitution was drawn up, printed copies of which will be sent to any who are interested, on application to the secretary. At night the council listened to an excellent sermon from the Rev. T. F. Martin.

On Thursday morning there was an early Celebration at 7 o'clock, the Rev. Geo. F. Degen being celebrant. At 9:30 the same clergyman read Matins, and delivered a practical address on "Methods of Work," with special reference to country chapters. At the business meeting following, Miss Minna Wendel, of Brownsville, was elected president of the council; Mrs. Hughes, of South Pittsburg, vice-president; and Mrs. H. R. Howard, of Tullahoma, secretary. Reports of work from each of the chapters represented, were given, and proved extremely interesting and helpful. It is worthy of note that most of the chapters reported that they were not engaged in giving entertainments, nor in raising money, but in the purely spiritual activities which were suggested by their rectors. In the final session, in the afternoon, the members of Holy Trinity chapter, Nashville, held a model chapter meeting, from which members of smaller chapters present gathered many useful suggestions. The president read a carefully prepared paper upon the work of the order, after which she invited all who had met with difficulties in their work for which they needed advice, to state them in the form of questions, which she called upon the Rev. Mr. Degen to answer. Many interesting points were thus brought out and fully discussed. The council then adjourned *sine die*, after prayers and benediction. An elegant reception was given the visiting members in the evening, at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Hunt.

The primary council was felt to be a great success, and will tend greatly to strengthen the order in Tennessee. Bishop Quintard had expected to be present, but was called away at the last minute by a pressing summons from another part of the State. Dr. Gailor, the Assistant Bishop-elect, wrote a long letter expressing his full sympathy with the order, and with the formation of the council, but regretting his inability to attend.

Milwaukee

Isaac L. Nicholson, D. D., Bishop

The diocesan council spent three days in session at the cathedral, beginning on Tuesday, June 20th. At the opening service, the Bishop was Celebrant, and the Rev. James Slidell, rector of St. John's church, Milwaukee, was preacher, taking for his subject the theme, "That they all may be one." After the service, organization was effected in the cathedral hall.

At the afternoon session, the Rev. George W. Lamb was re-elected secretary by acclamation. Considerable discussion was caused by a recommendation of the trustees of funds and property that they be authorized to sell property now held for the Church in eight different places, where in the judgment of the Board there was no advantage to the Church in the possession of the property, or where the property was unfavorably located. The required permission to sell was given by the council. The financial reports showed the condition of the several diocesan funds to be remarkably favorable; so much so, that subsequently an additional appropriation of $500 a year on account of travelling expenses, was made to the Bishop, and a surplus of $1,000 in the current expense fund was added to the diocesan endowment—an unprecedented state of affairs. Fewer parishes and missions were reported as delinquent, than had been the case for many years past.

The Bishop's annual address opened with well-merited words of remembrance of Dr. Thrall, Dr. Keene, and Dr. Ashley, three clergymen deceased since the last council, each of whom had attained more than local fame. He reminded the council that in 1897 the diocese would complete 50 years of its organized existence, and suggested that it might at that time be desirable to set apart the La Crosse convocation, consisting of the north-western portion of the State, as a new diocese. In this connection he gave deserved tribute to the wisdom of the far-seeing Bishop Armitage, who had first divided the diocese into four convocational districts, which were the nucleus of future dioceses, one, that of Fond du Lac, having already been set apart some years ago. The Bishop reported in detail the Confirmations throughout the State, and other elements of progress, and remarked that the rural districts showed far greater progress than the parishes in the cities, which were barely holding their own. In this connection, he advised the more liberal employment of assistant ministers in city parishes, declaring it to be the duty of vestries to provide the necessary funds. The mission work was in excellent shape; but mission funds were not as large as they should have been, or as the Bishop had expected. He suggested that the amount necessary to be raised should be divided equitably among the several parishes, and allotment made of the amount expected from each, but without penalty. The Bishop asked for $6,000 for the coming year. In regard to the new proposed canon on the Board of Missions, the Bishop was not quite prepared to favor the proposition to exclude laymen therefrom. He recommended that laymen be added to the board, selected from all parts of the diocese, and willing and capable to address congregations on missionary work; the men might perhaps be from the St. Andrew's Brotherhood. The new Prayer Book, the Bishop declared, must now be used, and every rubrical direction in it obeyed. He distinguished between the indeterminate ritual law of the Church, for which every rector was responsible in his own parish, and with which the Bishop had no right to interfere, and the rubrical law which must be literally observed. He commended the weekly celebration of the Holy Eucharist, and noted with thankfulness that there were now daily Celebrations at six altars within the diocese.

The evening of the first day was devoted to missionary reports and addresses.

On the second day, the elections resulted as follows: The several treasurers and registrar were re-elected, and the Rev. Lloyd E. Johnston was appointed assistant secretary. The following were elected as the Standing Committee: The Rev. C. S. Lester, the Rev. Drs. E. P. Wright, F. S. Jewell, and T. M. Riley; Messrs. L. H. Morehouse, E. P. Brockway, N. M. Littlejohn, and Edward Ferguson. Elective members of the Missionary Council: Archdeacon Webber and Mr. George E. Copeland, of Milwaukee.

The report of the committee on revision of canons consisting of the Rev. Fayette Durlin, the Rev. Dr. Jewell, and Hon. M. M. Strong, was in most instances substantially accepted. There was a prolonged discussion over the constitution of the Missionary Board, the plan proposing that the board should consist of the bishop, archdeacon, and deans of convocation only, being generally disfavored. As the canon was finally passed, it constitutes a board consisting of the bishop, the archdeacon, the deans of convocation, and four clergymen and eight laymen to be annually elected by the council. Five members including the bishop, or a majority without the bishop, should constitute a quorum. The proposition that the parishes be assessed for missionary purposes was lost by a large majority. Such was also the fate of a proposition that the two wardens of a parish be called respectively the rector's warden and vestry's warden, one to be appointed by the rector and one elected by the vestry. The old plan is retained, by which both are elected at a parish meeting. The next point contested, was a proposition to withdraw the suffrage from women at parish elections, which developed much difference of opinion. By a close vote, women can no longer vote for wardens, vestrymen, and deputies to the council, in the diocese of Milwaukee. The second day ended with a pleasant reception tendered the members and their wives by the Bishop and Mrs. Nicholson at their residence.

On the third day the office of archdeacon was provided for by canon, and a canon was also adopted defining dormant parishes, a question which has made much trouble heretofore at episcopal elections. The council adjourned after passing the usual resolutions of courtesy, having been not only one of the most important, but also one of the most harmonious, pleasant, and largely attended, in the history of the diocese.

California

William F. Nichols, D.D., Bishop

SAN MATEO.—The closing exercises of the first year of St. Margaret's school were held on Friday, May 26. The school room was decorated solely in marguerites, the flower of the titular patroness of the school. The programmes were also tastefully ornamented with original pen-work designs in the same flower by the pupils. The color of the yellow marguerite prevailed in the sashes and ribbons worn by the scholars and guests. The general excellence of the programme was highly complimentary to both pupils and instructors, and must greatly have gratified the Rev. and Mrs. Wallace. The French Trialogue is perhaps worthy of especial mention. The exquisite execution of Miss Fuhrer on the violin, and that of the pianist evidenced the high competence of their instructor, Prof. Holt. Miss Nora Brewer was reported to have attained 100 per cent in all her studies. Bishop Nichols in his address, spoke in a felicitous way of the high ideals of the school and predicted for it a bright future. The exercises closed with a well executed drill on the grounds which showed that due attention is paid to the physical training of the scholars.

Southern Florida

Wm. Crane Gray, D.D., Bishop

The first ordination in the new missionary jurisdiction of South Florida was held June 18th, at the church of St. Luke, Orlando, by Bishop Gray. The Diocesan preached an excellent sermon from 1 Cor. iv: 1 and 2, on the orders in the Church, their divine origin and mission. It was a very thorough resume of the argument from the Church's standpoint, and as some leading members of the denominations were present, it was "spoken in due season." The peroration was especially addressed to the candidate who arose to receive the pastoral words of advice and admonition. Mr. F. C. Baylis is an Englishman, a student of Sewanee. He is to be attached to the Indian River mission, of which the Rev. B. F. Brown is the superintendent.

Bishop Gray held Confirmation at St. Luke's the same evening, two catechumens, and will ordain the Rev. — Thompson to the priesthood next Sunday. This missionary jurisdiction has received a grand impetus from the work done by its first bishop.

Central New York

Frederic D. Huntington, S.T.D., LL.D., Bishop

The commencement exercises of St. John's Military School, Manlius, were held Thursday, June 15th. In the morning a literary programme was rendered, consisting of orations by the members of the graduating class. The school orchestra of four pieces furnished music. The salutatory was by Harry May, and was in Latin. The valedictorian was Robert E. Manley, who spoke on "the last days of the Confederacy." The afternoon exercises were held on the Campus, and consisted of a number of drills, finely executed, under the lead of the commandant, 1st Lieut. W. B. Burnham, 6th Infantry, U. S. A., the annual address delivered by Bishop Huntington, and the presentation of diplomas to 10 graduates, medals, prizes, and commissions. E. N. Marshall, the head boy, stood highest during the year in general scholarship, and will have his name engraved on the marble honor tablet in the school room.

The annual graduating exercises of Keble school, Syracuse, occurred Friday, June 16th. There was a large attendance of interested friends and relatives, who thoroughly enjoyed the excellent musical and literary programmes. At 8 P. M. Bishop Huntington presided. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. Philip Nelson Meade, who spoke on "Education." Seven graduates received diplomas.

Grace church, Copenhagen, will be supplied during the summer by the Rev. Chas. H. Seymour, of Boston.

The village of Cazenovia celebrated, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of the month, the 100th anniversary of its founding. Sunday, June 11th, was "Church day," when special sermons were preached in the various places of public worship. The preacher at St. Peter's church, the Rev. John T. Rose, rector, was the Rev. Henry D. Stebbins, of Norwich, N. Y., whose family has long been identified with the life of the village and the Church, his grandmother being largely instrumental in organizing St. Peter's parish.

Long Island.

Abram N. Littlejohn, D. D., LL. D., Bishop.

GARDEN CITY.—The Cathedral School of St. Paul will open in the autumn under a new head master, Mr. Frederick L. Gamage, now of Oxford, N. Y. He is a young man whose appointment has been strongly recommended by Bishop Huntington. It is expected that he will be assisted in the work by an entirely new faculty, and the trustees believe that with these radical changes the best interests of the school will be secured, and the discipline placed on the very best footing.

MERRICK.—The pupils of the parish school in connection with the church of the Redeemer, in charge of the Misses Freeman, gave an admirable entertainment in the parish house at the close of the year's work on Thursday the 15th inst. The stage was artistically arranged with flowers and ferns. Recitations, tableaux, and piano solos and duets were creditably rendered. Excellent statuary groups were represented by Mrs. Corlies, Miss Annie Miller, and Miss Sarah Seaman. The rector, the Rev. W. A. Crawford-Frost, seconded by Mr. Charles N. Kent, in moving a vote of thanks, bore testimony to the efficiency of the management by the Misses Freeman under whom the school has become one of the most complete little parish schools in the country.

Maryland

William Paret, D. D., LL. D., Bishop

TOWSON.—Books for the chancel have been presented to Trinity church and the chapel of the Holy Comforter at Lutherville. Those at Trinity were given through Mrs. James E. Green of Towson, by friends of St. Mary's church, Clonmel, Ireland. Those of the chapel of the Holy Comforter were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Von Riesen.

Two hundred men of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew met in Trinity church, Tuesday evening, June 6th. They represented chapters from Baltimore churches. A committee was appointed to act with a committee of the local council of Washington to secure for Baltimore the annual convention of the Brotherhood. Prior to the meeting an informal reception was held at Grange Hall. Lunch was served by the ladies of the church. At the meeting J. Le Roy White was elected vice-president in place of S. E. Hill, resigned. "How to visit," was discussed by secretary John W. Wood.

During the service at Trinity church on Sunday, June 4th, the Rev. W. H. H. Powers, rector, stated that the contributions of the congregation since June, 1892, aggregated $7,248.99. A large proportion of this sum was spent on the church enlargement and improvement. The rector said it would require $5,000 more to complete the improvements.

LOWER MARLBORO.—The Rev. John C. Anderson, rector of St. Paul's and All Saints' churches, was married on June 7th to Miss Julia Cass, formerly of Canada. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. Gault, of St. James' parish, Anne Arundel Co.

SPARROW'S POINT.—The Rev. Ernest McGill, who has been appointed rector of St. Matthew's church by Bishop Paret, took charge of the work on Sunday, June 11th. He succeeds the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, who has accepted a call to a church in Monroe, N. C.

EMMORTON.—The Rev. W. F. Brand, rector of St. Mary's church, was stricken by illness while delivering a sermon on Sunday morning, June 4th. He was assisted to the vestry-room, the congregation being dismissed. It is hoped that the attack may not prove serious.

ELKRIDGE.—Bishop Paret visited Grace church on Sunday morning, June 4th, and confirmed a class of persons. He also confirmed at Trinity church in the afternoon. The day marked the conclusion of the Rev. Frank M. Gibson's service as rector of Grace church.

Two very beautiful windows have recently been placed in the chancel of Trinity church. The centre one is the offering of loving friends, young and old, to the memory of Mr. Jas. R. Birckhead, who for many years was vestryman, Sunday school teacher, and zealous worker in all things connected with the parish. The other one, seen for the first time on the day of the Bishop's visit, is a memorial of Mr. Wm. Mackintosh.

Western Michigan

Geo. D. Gillespie, D.D., Bishop

On Tuesday evening, June 13th, the students of Akeley Institute, Grand Haven, took part in a rendering of Longfellow's "Masque of Pandora." The voices of the water, wind, and forest, were beautifully represented in music by Mrs. Boyce, who by harp and voice added much to the charm of the entire representation.

The Bishop and seven of the clergy were present at the Commencement exercises of this flourishing institution. At 7 A. M. the chaplain offered the Holy Eucharist, and there was a good attendance of pupils and teachers. The Akeley Commencement coinciding with the birthday of the Bishop, the girls and teachers decided to give him a breakfast in token of their admiration and love. The tables were arranged in the shape of a T, profusely covered with beautiful flowers. At the head sat the Bishop, with teachers and pupils all about. Before him was placed a huge birthday cake, adorned and illuminated by 74 lighted candles, a candle for each year of the Bishop's life. He made a most pleasant speech, telling of his experience with the girls of Akeley, declaring that their presence was making him younger, and he felt that when the number of pupils reached 74, he would return to boyhood. At 11 o'clock, pupils and teachers assembled in the gymnasium, preparatory to marching into St. George's chapel. The service was taken by Dr. Rippey and the chaplain. Bishop Gillespie stated that the financial condition was very satisfactory, and the prospect for next year very encouraging. He then introduced the Rev. W. H. Osborne as the speaker of the day. At the close of the address the prizes were awarded. Lunch was served to all the friends of the school, and was followed by the *musicale*.

Central Pennsylvania

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., LL.D., Bishop
Nelson S. Rulison, D.D., Asst. Bishop

The 22nd annual convention was held in Christ church, Williamsport, the Rev. W. H. Graff, rector, June 13th and 14th.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Bishop-coadjutor, the clergy and lay deputies assembled in the parish house. The procession consisting of the vested choir, 24 men and boys, upwards of 100 lay deputies and 85 priests and deacons, together with Bishop Rulison, entered the church by the main door. The procession, (something quite new in this diocese) was very imposing. After Evening Prayer the Bishop's address was read.

Wednesday, A. M., the session opened with a celebration of the Holy Communion, the Bishop being celebrant. The business of the convention was entirely of a routine character, nothing of unusual interest transpiring.

The following were elected as members of the Standing Committee: The Rev. Wm. C. Leverett, president; the Rev. Wm. P. Orrick, D.D., secretary; the Rev. Messrs. Henry L. Jones, S. T. D., Marcus A. Tolman, and J. Edward Pratt; Messrs. Guy E. Farquhar, Robt. A. Lamberton, LL. D., Hugh M. North, LL.D., James I. Blakslee, and A. D. Holland.

The Board of Missions is constituted as follows: The four archdeacons, Messrs. C. LeRue Munson, Samuel Brown, B. F. Meyers, Guy E. Farquhar, Wm. H. Sayre, treasurer, Wm. R. Butler, secretary. Mr. Guy E. Farquhar was elected secretary of convention.

Convention adjourned to meet the third Tuesday in May, 1894, in St. James' church, Lancaster, the Rev. Percy J Robottom, rector, St. James' parish purposing to celebrate the 150th anniversary of its organization.

During the convention the deputies, lay and clerical, were addressed by Governor Prince, of New Mexico, and the Rev. Mr. Caskey, of Dresden, Germany.

SOUTH BETHELHEM.—The order of exercises during commencement week at Lehigh University was as follows: Thursday, June 15th, senior banquet; June 17th, sophomore cremation of calculus; June 18th, baccalaureate sermon by Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky; June 19th, class-day exercises; June 21st, commencement exercises in the morning, and alumni meeting in the afternoon.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM.—The closing exercises of Bishopthorpe School for girls were held on Saturday, June 3rd, at 2 P. M. After a short religious service, Bishop Rulison made an address to the young ladies, dwelling on the three aspects of human life as seen in preparation, in activity, and in repose. The annual reports of the pupils were read by the principal, Miss Walsh, showing a high standard both in scholarship and deportment. On Sunday, June 3rd, the annual Bishopthorpe sermon was delivered before the school by the Rev. Beverly E. Warner, rector of Christ church, Bridgeport, Conn. On Monday evening a *musicale* was given at the school, followed by an informal reception. The evening was rendered very delightful by the presence of a large number of the former graduates who yet retain a warm regard for Bishopthorpe.

Pittsburgh

Cortlandt Whitehead, D.D., Bishop

The annual commencement of Bishop Bowman Institute, the Rev. R. J. Carter, rector, was held at Trinity church, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The Bishop presided on behalf of the Board of Trustees, the rector of Trinity, the Rev. A. W. Arundel, said the "Office," the Rev. Marison Byllesby read the lesson, and the rector of the school acted as master of ceremonies, in that capacity awarding the several prizes, except the gold medal, to the best senior, which is always given by the Bishop, who also awarded the diplomas, seven in number. The vested choir, under the direction of Mr. Walter G. Hall, F.C.O., is making rapid progress, and rendered the musical service most acceptably. The Rev. Hall Harrison, D.D., was preacher, and talked to the girls in a familiar way about what may be termed the "Gospel of Recreation."

Minnesota

Henry B. Whipple, D. D., LL. D., Bishop
Mahlon N. Gilbert, D. D., Ass't. Bishop

MINNEAPOLIS.—Bishop Thomas of Kansas confirmed for Bishop Whipple in St. Paul's church, the Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, rector, 45—five of whom were colored people, making 52 for the year. A memorial lectern of brass of the angel pattern has just been placed in the church by Mrs. A. B. Murray and her sons.

New York

Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

ANNANDALE.—The 33rd annual Commencement of St. Stephen's College took place Thursday, June 22nd. Owing to rain, the exercises could not take place on the campus as usual, and were therefore held in the chapel. Bishop Potter presided. The Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, dean of the General Seminary, and other noteworthy persons, were present, including Mr. John Bard, the founder of the college. Degrees were conferred by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Fairbairn, the warden. A feature of the occasion was the laying of the corner-stone of the new fire-proof library building, which took place in the afternoon. Addresses were made by Bishop Potter, Dean Hoffman, and Mr. Bard.

PIERMONT.—A meeting of the archdeaconry of Westchester was held at Christ church, Thursday, June 15th. Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, was the preacher. The Rev. Dr. Carver was elected secretary, and Mr. Wm. Mulligan, treasurer. The delegates were hospitably entertained by the parish.

MT. VERNON.—At Trinity church there was a peculiarly interesting service on the evening of June 12th, when 32 young women were received as Daughters of the King, and were decorated with the little silver cross of the order. The Rev. Mr. Graham, the new rector, made an address upon the objects of the society, the duties of its members, and also said that it must not be confounded with another organization called the King's Daughters, founded upon the same lines and a year later than this, and in its origin outside the Church, while the Daughters of the King was a strictly Church institution. The Rev. Mr. Graham is making a very favorable impression in his new field.

The Church Unity Society

The Rev. W. S. Sayres, who has been general secretary of the Church Unity Society since its inception, having resigned, the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, of Philadelphia, has taken his place. And in accordance with a provision adopted at the last triennial meeting of the Society, allowing additional members to the executive committee, the following have been added: The Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Drs. McConnell, Gould, Perry, and Fulton, the Rev. William Ely, Messrs. F. S. Keese and David Goodbread, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. McKim, of Washington, the Rev. Herman C. Duncan, of Louisiana, and the Rev. W. S. Sayres, of Nebraska. The Bishop of Delaware is the acting president, and the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, of New York, acting vice-president.

The aim of the society is to advance the great cause of Church unity, working on the basis of the Chicago-Lambeth declaration. It employs publications, holding of public meetings and conferences, and securing, if need be, of legislation for this end. It has its local secretaries and branches in different dioceses. To do a large work, it requires a large constituency, and asks all interested in the cause of Church unity to become members of the society.

The Living Church

Chicago, July 1, 1893

Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, Editor

WE were glad to note that at the last synod of "Reformed Episcopalians" a motion was urged for having the Lord's Supper as a part of the opening sessions. It was defeated on the ground that it would be "an opening wedge for the exaltation of the sacraments, from which they had escaped." What a strange perversion of gospel truth, to consider the exaltation of the sacraments so dangerous a thing, that the one ordained by Christ for union and communion with Him and with each other should be shunned by those who profess and call themselves Christians! Why, the early Christians exalted this sacrament every day, especially in times of persecution. Perhaps some of this day neglect it because they are not persecuted. Perhaps persecution would be good for all of us.

Disestablishment in England

The Independent professes to be unable to understand why "so many of our American Protestant Episcopal newspapers feel so badly over the impending disestablishment of the Welsh Church." It concludes that as Churchmen are probably loyal citizens and are not dreaming of an established Church here in the United States, it can be nothing "but an interesting sentimentalism which makes them imagine that they deprecate a step of progress in Great Britain."

This is hardly worthy of *The Independent*, which must have abundant means of knowing all the facts of the case, and of understanding the meaning of the attitude of the American Church newspapers. If disestablishment meant nothing more than "the principle of a free Church and a free State," we should have little to say against it; in fact, so far as the Church is concerned, the sundering of the relations which bind it to the State might be hailed with satisfaction. It is long since the absolute freedom of the State has been in the least affected by the connection. The Church, on the contrary, has been hampered in every direction for at least two centuries. Her bishops and other chief dignitaries, appointed under State influence, have often been merely political agents; sometimes in such appointments the feelings of all orthodox and religious men have been outraged beyond endurance. Convocation, the only legislative body empowered to initiate measures for the government of the Church, was suppressed for 140 years, and, in defiance of the constitution, Parliament usurped its functions, a state of things which reached the acme of absurdity when by a series of reforms, without any safeguards on the side of the Church, that body was thrown open to Jews, Non-conformists, and Atheists. We suppose such an anomaly never before existed in the world. Finally, as might be expected under such a state of things, religious discipline became impossible, and at the present moment no priest of the English Church can attempt to put in force the rubrics bearing upon that subject without being called to order by some secular tribunal.

For all the abuses arising out of these circumstances the Church has constantly been criticized as alone to blame. She has been condemned in Wales as having been false to her duty, when she has been rendered incapable of fulfilling that duty adequately by the action of the State itself. For this the State now proposes to punish her. Last year, liberal politicians in Parliament opposed the Clergy Discipline Act for fear that it would deprive them of one of their favorite arguments against the Church. In view of all this, American Churchmen can hardly regard with much regret the mere matter of disestablishment, if that were all. The loss would be greater to the State and to the people of England than to the Church. From a human point of view there must also be, at least temporarily, some loss to the cause of Christianity in general.

But disestablishment in the sense of "a free Church in a free State" is by no means all, or even the chief thing, involved in the present movement against the Church in England. The hungry zeal of her enemies would not be sustained by any appeal to an abstract principle. Two other motives have far greater weight, namely, the determination to extinguish every advantage which now contributes to the prestige of the Church of England as compared with other religious bodies, and the greed of plunder. To effect these ends the confiscation of the property of the Church is the chief object of her antagonists. "Disestablishment" is a mere euphemism for the more ugly word "confiscation." It can hardly be unknown to our religious contemporary that this is the secret of the feeling it has detected in the "American Protestant Episcopal newspapers." This feeling is grounded, first, upon the natural concern we cannot but have at seeing the mother Church or any part of it, deprived of her churches, of the gifts of pious founders, and the present means of supporting her clergy and charitable institutions. Possibly we cannot look for any sympathy from *The Independent*, and its friends on this score; though we know of no reason but sectarian feeling why the sight of a venerable Christian body, so largely stripped of its means for doing its work effectively, should not excite the sympathy of all true disciples of Christ. The other ground for the attitude of our Church newspapers, in this matter, is one which appeals to the sense of justice of all honorable men, without regard to religious belief. It is the wholesale plunder which is involved, the diversion of a very large amount of property from the purposes to which its donors destined it, to uses quite outside their intention. To Christians who believe that there is such a thing as "robbing God," this is worse than any ordinary confiscation.

We are quite aware of the common notion fostered by the Liberationist Society in England and by Mr. Gladstone's ambiguous language, in order to quiet the popular conscience, that Church property is "national property," that the State gave this property, and that what the State gave it may justly take away. And this view of things is fostered on this side the water by those who should be better informed. In fact, Church property is only national in the sense in which all property is so. As Mr. Freeman and others have clearly shown, the only right by which the State can appropriate the property of the Church is the right of "eminent domain," which applies to lay property and to the property of Dissenters as much as to any other.

The State did not endow the Church. This idea has been refuted over and over again. As Hare says (History of the Church of England): "No fact in history is more certain than that the Church never received its endowments from the State," "the duty of members of the Church to provide religious edifices, and the revenues of the clergy, and to defray the expenses of the Church services, was recognized from the earliest times to the present day." Even tithes, which go back of the foundation of the State to the time when England was divided into a number of petty kingdoms, were originally the gifts of individuals who made the tithe a charge upon their property, and their estates descended to their heirs with the charge upon it. It means that the rent of such property was divided into two parts, one, a small portion relatively, going to the support of religion, the rest to the secular landlord. The abolition of the tithe would mean, as politicians and business men well know, not that the rent would be reduced to the tenant, but that it would *all* go to the landlord. The real purpose, then, of its abolition is not the relief of the tenant, but the crippling of the parish church in its ministrations to the very poor. There are only two organizations which, at present, provide for this class, namely, the Church of England and the Salvation Army; the first a permanent factor, the second probably ephemeral.

These are the plain facts of the case, and they furnish to our minds very satisfactory reasons why not "Protestant Episcopal newspapers" only, but all unprejudiced persons, especially those who have the cause of the Christian religion at heart, should reprobate the methods of the "disestablishment" movement in England.

Some Interesting Statistics

GROWTH OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BY STATES, IN TEN YEARS, FROM 1882 TO 1892.

BY A LAYMAN.

I send a tabulated statement of communicants of our Church in the various States and Territories in 1882 and 1892, arranged by states and not by dioceses, as follows:

	1882	1892		1882	1892
Alabama	3,955	6,196	Montana	575	1,514
Arkansas	1,010	2,200	Nebraska	1,926	4,274
California	4,323	11,239	Nevada	315	576
Colorado	1,758	4,366	New Hampshire	2,066	2,894
Connecticut	20,953	27,374	New Jersey	16,632	29,821
Dakotas (The Two)	1,746	3,680	New Mexico and Arizona	175	696
Delaware	2,026	2,943	New York	87,364	131,437
Florida	1,789	4,409	North Carolina	5,836	8,410
Georgia	4,536	5,975	Ohio	11,693	18,057
Illinois	11,320	20,040	Oregon	737	2,265
Indiana	3,830	6,126	Pennsylvania	39,251	58,875
Iowa	4,203	6,526	Rhode Island	6,821	10,388
Kansas	2,187	3,072	South Carolina	4,686	5,737
Kentucky	4,295	7,079	Tennessee	3,500	6,044
Louisiana	3,782	5,256	Texas	4,388	7,379
Maine	2,170	3,080	Utah	385	767
Maryland and Dist. of Columbia	23,573	30,956	Vermont	3,488	4,244
Massachusetts	18,076	29,487	Virginia	13,951	19,042
Michigan	10,749	18,482	Washington	339	2,585
Minnesota	5,243	10,973	West Virginia	1,945	3,109
Mississippi	2,386	3,281	Wisconsin	7,133	10,609
Missouri	5,413	9,356	Wyoming & Idaho	371	1,733

It will be seen from the above table that in the new State of Washington we have in 1892 more than seven times the number of communicants that we had in 1882. In Wyoming and Idaho we have nearly five times the number we had in 1882. In Oregon and New Mexico and Arizona we have more than trebled the numbers we had ten years ago. In each of the States of Arkansas, California, Colorado, the two Dakotas, Florida, Minnesota, Montana, and Nebraska, we have considerably more than doubled in the same length of time. In fact, in two of them, California and Montana, we have come nearer trebling our strength. And in Nevada we have very nearly, and in Utah almost exactly, doubled. In both Illinois and New Jersey we have made the very large increase of more than 75 per cent., and in Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas, our percentage of increase has been very nearly that. In each of the States of Kentucky and Massachusetts we have gained more than 60 per cent. And in Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and West Virginia, we have made the large increase of more than 50 per cent. In Delaware and Wisconsin nearly 50, and in Pennsylvania almost exactly that rate. In each of the states of Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Virginia, we have increased more than 40 per cent., and in Louisiana and Mississippi nearly 40. In Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, and District of Columbia we have gained more than 30 per cent; in South Carolina nearly 25, and in Vermont more than 20, a very fine increase considering that the population of that State is almost stationary. In a word we have made a handsome percentage of increase in every State and Territory in the Union, and in most of them the percentage of increase has really been enormous. This fact will appear plain when it is stated that according to the last census the percentage of increase in the population of the United States for ten years was less than 25, whilst in forty-two States and Territories our increase has been from 40 to more than 600 per cent.

Letters to the Editor

A WORD TO "Q. Q."

To the Editor of The Living Church

Will you kindly inform "Q. Q." that the secretary of the Commission on Christian Unity will always, as heretofore, be ready to give full information concerning the official correspondence of the Commission to any proper inquirer.

It may be well to state that his communication is thick with error and mis-statement, and also that it is the deliberate intention of the secretary, taken after consultation with the other members of the Commission, not to engage in any newspaper controversy concerning any of the interests involved in the Church Unity movement,no matter how great the provocation, even when it extends as in this instance to charges which may lead to deposition under the canon—conduct unbecoming a clergyman—for conduct unbecoming a gentleman is certainly of that sort.

For myself, I should prefer, Mr. Editor, that when your correspondents have charges of moral baseness to lay against me, they grant me the petty privilege of having them presented to my bishop under proper signature rather than presented under the cover of a *nom de plume* in a newspaper. HERMAN C. DUNCAN.

Alexandria, La., June 20, 1893.

[As we read the letter of "Q. Q." we did not perceive that *charges* were made. It appeared to be an enquiry about the truth of certain newspaper reports. ED. L. C.]

THE EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH

To the Editor of The Living Church

I notice your remark, in your editorial of June 17th, with regard to the English Church, etc. I am rather sorry that your remark implies so much difference in opinion between us. I think it does not exist. But my chief object is to mention one on two other works on the English Church, and especially Lane's Notes. Collin wrote a very full history nearly two hundred years ago, 1708–1714, and a new edition was published in nine volumes in 1840. This history contains all the facts that we refer to. But I wish especially to commend Lane's Notes, in two volumes, which can be had for about 75 cents for the two volumes. Besides giving a pretty full and common-sense statement of the facts, it contains a great many wood cuts illustrating the cathedrals, clerical vestments, etc., and giving very striking likenesses of a great many of the English Churchmen. Some sixty or seventy thousand volumes have already been sold. Every intelligent Churchman, and Churchwoman, for that matter, ought to read it.

The sects around us, like the Romanists, insist on speaking of the English Church, and so virtually of our own, as founded by Henry VIII. In this the Romanist finds a justification in the popular sentiment, for not acknowledging us as a legitimate branch of the Church; and the Protestant sect thus include us, in the popular estimation, as well as themselves. The statements in both cases are false and alike intended for evil. But the time has come to put a stop to this evil. Let every one of us, and on all proper occasions, assert the facts, and let all Churchmen read up so as to understand them. And for this one purpose nothing is better, and I cannot well imagine anything better for popular use, than Lane's Notes just referred to. It can be easily bought, and no one, I am sure, when he or she has begun it, will stop until it has been read through,—at least I never knew anybody to do so.

W. D. WILSON.

MORE LIGHT ON CHURCH UNITY

To the Editor of The Living Church

In a newspaper report of the proceedings of the late Presbyterian Assembly, I find the following with reference to the report of the Committee on Church Unity:

Underlying this paper were the facts brought out in the oral conference. These were that the Presbyterians would cease efforts to establish Church unity with the Episcopalians unless there could be a mutual recognition of the claims of each to a historic episcopacy. Bishop Coxe, speaking for himself alone and for the members of the Commission, showed that his Church was on the way toward such a change in its canon law as would allow its clergy to recognize the ministry of other Churches. The Presbyterians heard these suggestions with surprise. They met them promptly by a resolution suggesting an interchange of ministerial courtesies.

Can you tell me, Mr. Editor, how far this Commission is empowered to speak in the name of the American Church? Can there be a man in the House of Bishops who endorses this action of the Commission? Why, then, has it not been relieved from its arduous efforts to undermine respect and reverence for the apostolic ministry? Rather than to persist in its present course of suicidal folly, it were better for the Commission, together with those who try to purchase a cheap reputation for liberality by disloyalty to the Church, to employ an interval of rest, in that "diligent reading of ancient authors," which the Church commends—to say nothing of those "Holy Scriptures" whose canonicity and genuineness are by these same authors established, and they may possibly find out as "all men" so reading have done, that it is ly that the three orders are apostolic, in the sense that they have existed from apostolic times and were instituted by Apostles, but also the further fact that "the Historic Episcopate" is nothing else but the Apostolate under another name, and that the succession of Apostles from Apostles, rests upon as firm a basis of proof as that which upholds the canonicity of most of the books of the New Testament, and a much stronger one than that upholding the remaining two or three.

With the abolishing of a Commission whose original work was thought to be that of forcing a unity (and with it a Catholic Christianity) upon people who want or appreciate neither the one nor the other, and whose actual work has been to compromise the Church, would it not be as well to give up (as THE LIVING CHURCH has already suggested) this very flexible phrase, "Historic Episcopate," or substitute for it words which have a meaning? Certainly that "historic episcopate" which the Presbyterians think they have, we do not want; even though it has been acknowledged by a bishop of the Church as the genuine article.

The "Historic Episcopate," as we understand it, as the Church for ages before Presbyterianism was heard of, understood it, the Presbyterians as evidently do not understand. Why should they, when they, like some Churchmen and more Romanists, look upon it as an office to which men are elected or appointed by men, rather than an order instituted by Christ Himself, and by Him perpetuated in the Church? If historic episcopacy is a mere man-made thing, we do not want it any more than do the Presbyterians. But if the order is divine, if it is of God's making, who are we who dare to make naught of God's work, of God's gift to us? Who can, even if he dare, give away God's gift to us? The Episcopate, like the Apostolate, whose place it takes in everything but name, is a heritage not merely to the bishops alone, but to all the faithful. Every laymen has a part in the Episcopate, as well as every bishop, priest, or deacon, since through the Episcopate comes the grace and authority which makes a man a bishop, a priest, a deacon, or even a layman, in the Church of God. So while a bishop may give up, or resign, his office, he cannot give up his order, for (though men are notoriously "liberal" with what is not their own) in this case it is not his to give. It is only given him in trust to be used for the Church. So, Mr. Editor, it seems to me, as I doubt not it does to every loyal Churchman, as we are confronted with this humiliating spectacle of disloyalty from the men whom the Church has honored with high positions, that the only straight course open for those who cannot distinguish between the Presbyterian "historic episcopate"and that held by the Church of Christ from the first; who can see no difference, or only a man-made difference, between bishop and presbyter; who do not hold that the ministry as well as the faith it teaches and the sacraments it administers, is of God; who cannot see that only as a "ministry of Apostolic Succession" can we have any assurance that it is of God—the only manly course for such, I repeat, is to give up the false position they are attempting to hold.

G.

Personal Mention

The Rev. Harold Morse has accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's, E. Toledo, O., and will assume charge on July 1st, 1893.

The address of the Rev. Dr. C. S. Spencer, is Kent Island, Queen Anne county, Maryland.

The Rev. Chas. C. Edmunds, Jr., has resigned the rectorship of Christ church, Herkimer, N.Y., (diocese of Albany), and has accepted the rectorship of St. Mark's church, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in the same diocese. His address is changed accordingly.

The Rev. H. C. Goodman has entered upon his duties as minister in charge of All Saints' church, East Saginaw, diocese of Michigan, and should be addressed accordingly.

The Rev. George W. Hinkle has resigned Trinity church, Trinidad, Col., and has accepted a call to St. Michael's parish, St. Michael's, Talbot County, Maryland. Please address accordingly.

The Rev. James W. Smith has resigned the associate missions of Pemberton, Vincentown, and Medford, and accepted a call to the parish of Kinderhook, in the diocese of Albany.

The Rev. Allan C. Prescott, late of Westfield, Mass., has just entered upon his duties as missionary in St. Mark's, Hammonton, and Christ church, Waterford, N. J.

The Rev. William H. Burk has accepted a call to the parish of the Ascension, Gloucester, Mass.

The address of the Rev. Francis A. Foxcroft is Van Deusen, Mass.

The Rev. Cornelius W. Twing has accepted a call to be assistant minister at St. James' church, Drifton, Pa., and has entered upon his duties.

The Rev. Thomas Burrows has resigned the charge of the church of the Advent, Kennett Square, and of St. John's, New London, Pa., and accepted the rectorship of St. Peter's church, Hobart, N. Y.

The Rev. Wm. Henry Brown, of Watertown, N. Y., has been appointed dean of the first missionary district of the diocese of Western New York.

The Rev. Augustine J. Smith has accepted the rectorship of the church of the Holy Trinity, Georgetown, Ky., and entered upon his duties.

The Rev. Albion W. Knight, of Jacksonville, Fla., has accepted an election to St. Philip's church, Atlanta, Ga., and entered upon his duties.

Mr. Alfred Stubbs Baker, organist and choirmaster of St. James' church, New York, has received the degree of M. A. from Princeton College.

The Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., has sailed for Europe, where he will spend the summer months.

The Rev. Dr. Jas. M. Williams has accepted the rectorship of Burlington College, N. J., and entered upon his duties.

The Rev. Wm. H. Moreland has accepted the rectorship of St. Luke's church, San Francisco, Cal.

The Rev. Walter C. Clapp has taken temporary charge of Mt. Calvary church, Baltimore, Md., in the absence of the rector.

The Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, D.D., of New York, has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Hobart College.

The Rev. Alsop Leffingwell has been appointed assistant minister of the G. W. South memorial church of the Advocate, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Sidney Corbett, D. D., has removed to 4213 Chestnut st. (West) Philadelphia, Pa.

At the commencement on June 21st, of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Wm. M. Dame, rector of Memorial church, Baltimore, and the graduate degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon the Rev. Frank M. Gibson, assistant minister of St. Paul's church, Washington, Md.

The degree of M. A. has been conferred by Griswold College upon the Rev. Warren C. Hubbard, rector of Trinity church, Rochester, N. Y.

To Correspondents

G. O.—We do not now publish a list of contributions received or declined. Kind readers who favor us may insure the return of copy, or information that it is accepted, by enclosing an envelope stamped and addressed. We make this explanation to inform others as well as yourself.

G.—It is perfectly true that the Churches of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, were not indebted to Rome. England stands on a different footing. Its organization was begun by Augustine, A. D. 597, completed by Theodore, A. D. 666. The Celtic missionaries did not enter England till 635, under St. Aidan, after several bishoprics had been established. They were great missionaries and played an important part in the conversion of the English, but they did not seriously contest the jurisdiction of the Church which they found already in existence, and they contributed nothing to its final organization. The synod of Whitby brought the greater part of the Celts into union with the Church of England, while most of the remainder returned to Scotland. Much of this controversy, you will notice, turns upon what is meant by "the Church of England" and the term "organization." Get Hore's History of the Church of England, recently reviewed in these columns. (Price, $2.50.)

Official

UNTIL September, all communications relative to the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, should be addressed to A.L. Sessions, Esq., 32 Pine st., New York, as the secretary is travelling.

W. H. VAN ALLEN,
Sec. of C. A. I. D.

Notices

Notices of Deaths free. Marriage Notices one dollar. Obituary Notices, Resolutions, Appeals, and similar matter, three cents a word, prepaid.

Died

CURTIS.—At Meriden, Conn., May 20, 1893, George Redfield Curtis, senior warden of St. Andrew's church, in the 68th year of his age. "A devout man and one that feared God. May he rest in peace!"

DAWSON.—In the city of Washington, May 22, A.D. 1893, George Francis Dawson, a vestryman and generous benefactor of St. James' parish, in the 58th year of his age. "Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and let light perpetual shine upon him."

WARNER.—Entered into rest eternal, at St. Paul, Minn., June 19th, Abby Warner, in the 85th year of her age. A devout communicant of the Catholic Church for nearly 70 years. "O Lord, let perpetual light shine upon her."

Obituary

IN MEMORIAM

EDWIN RUTHVEN BISHOP, ARCHDEACON OF DIOCESE OF CHICAGO, PROVINCE OF ILLINOIS

MINUTES:

A special meeting of the Northeastern Deanery, diocese of Chicago, was called at the Church Club, Chicago, this day, to take action in regard to the death of the Venerable Edwin R. Bishop, who departed this life June 6th, 1893.

The following memorial was moved and carried unanimously. It was also moved and carried that a copy of such memorial be sent to the family of the deceased, also to THE LIVING CHURCH newspaper, and the deans of the other convocations:

The clergy of the Northeastern Deanery of the diocese of Chicago, deeply sensible of the great loss the diocese has sustained in the death of the Ven. Edwin R. Bishop, archdeacon of the diocese, wish by this memorial to convey to his family their personal sympathy, and to testify to the Church at large the affection and esteem in which they held their fellow laborer and brother in the Faith.

After many years of faithful service as a priest in the Church, Mr. Bishop came to this diocese to take up the important duties of archdeacon. It was a new and undefined position, and at first a most trying one. But his courage, patience, energy, and Christian love gradually established him in the confidence, and won the affection, of the Bishop, the clergy, and the laity.

In a larger and larger degree he broadened and extended his labors, relieving the Bishop of many cares, opening up new work,

and suggesting possible lines of Church extension and development.

At last he saw the fruit of much labor in the founding of the Church Club, securing in the club rooms a permanent home for the work of the diocese in the heart of the city.

Out of this movement came new possibilities, and with a far-sighted wisdom, (and yet in the most quiet way) he directed the new life to practical expression in diocesan mission work.

Finally he established and took upon himself the detail and burden of the Chicago Prayer Book Society.

Through all his work he was gentle and unobtrusive,free from self-seeking, and was only anxious to see the work successfully done. He often gave the credit to others, but the clergy knew how much his painstaking labor had to do in making the work efficient.

God takes the workman, but blessed be His Name, the work itself goes on.

Others will build upon foundations which he has laid,reap what e has sown, and his name will not soon be forgotten in the diocese he served so faithfully.

Those with whom he was associated will continue to sorrow over the absence of one who was a true and loyal friend, a courteous gentleman, and a Christian man.

Truly he was of those who having finished their course in faith now rest in the calm Paradise of God,waiting the great day when they shall enter into greater joy,bearing their sheaves with them.

May he rest in peace,
May perpetual light
Shine upon him!

CLINTON LOCKE	GEORGE W. KNAPP
WM. C. DEWITT	C. N. MOLLER
THOS. D. PHILLIPPS	CHAS. E. BOWLES
H. C. KINNEY	J. HOLLISTER LYNCH
P. C. WOLCOTT	C. P. ANDERSON
JOHN ROUSE	ARTHUR L. WILLIAMS
CHAS. H. BIXBY	THADDEUS A. SNIVELY
ARTHUR W. LITTLE	P. H. HICKMAN
E. A. BAZETT-JONES	JOHN C. SAGE
FLOYD W. TOMKINS, JR.	G. SHERWOOD WHITNEY
GEO. D. WRIGHT	JOSEPH RUSHTON
LUTHER PARDEE	HERMAN LINDSKOG
FREDERICK W. KEATOR	T. N. MORRISON
HENRY GRATTAN MOORE	S. C. EDSALL
WM. B. HAMILTON	

T CORY-THOMAS,
Secretary.

Chicago, June 19, 1893.

Appeals

THE GENERAL BOARD OF MISSIONS

Legal title (for use in making wills): The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A.

Domestic missions in eighteen missionary jurisdictions and thirty-five dioceses, including missions to Indians and colored people

Foreign missions in China, Japan Africa, Greece, and Haiti.

Salaries of twenty bishops; stipends of 1200 missionaries, besides support of schools, hospitals, and orphanages, require many gifts large and small. Do not forget these workers and these charities. Heroic giving to support heroic work is a privilege and honor, as is the calling to forsake home and go forth to hardship and peril.

The fiscal year closes August 31. Remittances should be sent to MR. GEORGE BLISS, treasurer, 22 Bible House, New York.

BISHOP MEDLEY MEMORIAL,
DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

It is purposed to commemorate the life and labors of the late John Medley, D. D.,first Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada, by erecting a monument in the cathedral which he built, and by establishing a mission canonry in connection with his cathedral,to be known as "The Bishop Medley Memorial Canonry." The amount required for these two purposes is at least $25,000.

The committee to whom the work is entrusted feel that there are many friends of the late Bishop outside of his diocese, who from regard to his memory,and interest in the work of the Church in New Brunswick, will be disposed to assist in raising the amount above mentioned, and to these they would appeal for help.

Subscriptions large or small, will be received by the treasurers St. John, N. B. Subscriptions to the monument may be paid at any time prior to July, 1894, and those to the canonry may be spread over three years.

St. John, N. B., Canada, June 15, 1893.

H. TULLY FREDERICTON,
Chairman of Committee.
S. L. TILLEY, C. B., K. C. M. G.
GEORGE A. SCHOFIELD,
Treasurers.
J. ROY CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Church and Parish

WANTED, a teacher of French in a Church school for girls, one whose native language is French, and has had experience in teaching. Term opens in September. Address "RECTOR," this office, with references and needful information.

A PRIEST (professor) wishes parish work during July and August. Address "PROFESSOR," LIVING CHURCH Office.

A GRADUATE of the School of Drawing and Painting, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., desires a position as instructor or assistant. Water-color a specialty. Address (Miss) L. A. SHRIMPTON, Athol, Mass.

WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago.—A locum tenens, graduate, experienced, desires an engagement, or temporary or occasional clerical duty. SACERDOS,office of this paper.

EXPOSITION VISITORS can secure elegant rooms at very moderate rates with a Church family, at their residence, 487 and 489 Bowen ave., Hyde Park. The location and surroundings very fine, near elevated road and cable cars. Meals served in house if desired. Best of references given. Address JNO. E. ENNIS, 487 Bowen ave., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale

TRINITY SCHOOL, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, for sale! A rare chance for any one wishing a thoroughly equipped first-class school property. Liberal terms to any one wishing to continue it as a Church school. Beautifully and healthfully situated for a summer boarding house. Apply to the rector, the Rev. JAMES STARR CLARK, D. D.

The World's Fair

The address of Church families with whom rooms can be had, with or without board, during the Exposition, will be inserted free of charge if addresses are sent with endorsement of a clergyman.

Rev. H G. Moore, 3553 Champlain st. Breakfast and dinner.
Mrs. Henry F. Starbuck, 6 Groveland Park. With or without board.
Miss Wallace, 150 Fiftieth st. Breakfast only.
Miss Magee, 4737 Lake ave. With or without board.
Mrs. H W. Scaife, 975 Millard ave. With or without board.
Mrs. J. A. Rice, 189 Cass st., Flat 30. Breakfast if desired.
John S. Cole, South Englewood. Breakfast only.
G. C. Burton, 6640 Yale ave., (Englewood.) Without board.
Mrs. C. L. Chance, 3320 Vernon ave. Breakfast if desired.
Mrs. E. C. Vermilye, 446 Belden ave. With or without board.
Mrs. F. D. Benson, 41 46th st. Without board.
Mrs. A. Parsons, 5756 Madison ave. Without board.
Mrs. Ferris, 3532 Ellis ave. Breakfast if desired.
Mrs. B. C. Davy, 380 Erie st. With or without board.
Mrs. M. A. Batten, 98 Goethe st. (2nd flat). Breakfast only.
Mrs. J. P. Peterson, 341 Oakwood B'd. Breakfast only.
Mrs. Edward Ivens, 1053 N. Halsted st. Breakfast only.
Miss E. M. Wilson, 4525 Oakenwald ave Without board.
Mrs. A. Elton, 223 Dearborn ave.

Those who send announcements for this column should state whether or not board is furnished with the rooms.

Correspondence direct, not through THE LIVING CHURCH.

Chicago Church Directory

Location of churches, address of the clergy, and hours of service.

CATHEDRAL, N. E. cor. Washington Boul. and Peoria st. Daily, Holy Communion,7 a.m.; Sunday,Holy Communion, 7:30 a.m.; Matins, 9,45 a.m.; Choral Celebration, 10:30 a.m.; Evensong, 7:30 p. m. The Right Rev., the Bishop of Chicago, and the Rev. Messrs. G. D. Wright and G. S. Todd, residence, 18 S. Peoria st.

ALL ANGELS' (for the deaf), State st., near 20th.

ALL SAINTS' (Ravenswood). Daily Low Celebration, 7 a. m. Sundays, Low Celebration, 8 a. m.; Matins, 10:30 a. m.; High Celebration, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 8 p.m.; Sunday school 12:15 p.m. The Rev. C. R. D. Crittenton, 2698 Commercial st.

ASCENSION, S. E. cor. La Salle ave. and Elm st. Daily Mass, 6:30 a.m.; Offices, 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Sunday services, Mass for Communicants, 7 and 8 a.m; Sunday school, 9:30 a.m; Children's Mass, (Choral) 10:15 a.m.; Solemn High Mass, 11 a.m.; Vespers, 8 p.m. The Rev. E. A. Larrabee, 405 Dearborn ave; the Rev. J. Woods Elliott, assistant, 430 North State st.

ATONEMENT (Edgewater). Morning service, 11 a. m.; evening service, 4 p.m. The Rev. F. W. Keator, Edgewater.

CALVARY, Western ave., cor. Monroe st. Daily, 7 a.m., Holy Eucharist; Holy Days, 9 a.m., Holy Eucharist (2nd celebration); Fridays, 8 p.m., Litany; Sundays, 7:30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 10:45 a.m. first Sunday, Holy Eucharist choral; 10:45 other Sundays, Morning Prayer; 8 p.m., Choral Evensong. The Rev. Wm. B. Hamilton, 274 S. Oakley ave.

CHRIST, 64th st., cor. Woodlawn ave., Holy Communion, 7:30 a.m., morning service, 10:30 a.m.; Holy Communion first Sunday in month: Evening Prayer, 7:30 p.m. The Rev. A. L. Williams, 6534 Oglesby ave.

EPIPHANY, South Ashland ave., cor. Adams st. Services, 8, 10:30 a.m., and 7:30 p.m. The Rev. T. N. Morrison, 260 S. Ashland ave.; the Rev. Geo. B. Pratt, assistant, 68 Ogden ave.

GOOD SHEPHERD, Lawndale ave., cor. 24th st. Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Matins, 10:45 a.m.; Evensong, 8 p.m. The Rev. J. W. Jones, 1057 Bonney ave.

GRACE, Wabash ave., bet. 14th and 16th sts. Holy Communion, 8 a.m., except on first Sunday in month; second service, 11 a.m.; Holy Communion, first Sunday in month; evening service, 8 p.m.; children's service first Sunday in month, 9:30 a.m. The Rev. C. Locke, D.D., 2825 Indiana ave.; the Rev. Percival McIntyre, assistant, 1805 Wabash ave.

HOLY NATIVITY,699 W. Indiana st. (near Robey). Sunday, Holy Eucharist, 7:30 a. m., Sunday school, 9:30 a.m., Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 7:45 p. m. The Rev. G. S. Whitney.

HOLY CROSS, State st., near 20th st. Daily Eucharist, 7 a. m. Thursday, second Eucharist, 9:30 a. m.; Matins, 9 a. m., Evensong, 5 p. m.; Saturday, a requiem, 7 a. m.; Sunday, Holy Eucharist, 7:45 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Matins, 10:15 a. m.; choral Eucharist, 11 a. m., last Sunday in month, 10:45 a. m.; Evensong, 7:45 p. m. The Rev. E. A. Bazett-Jones, Hotel Willard, 18th st. and Wabash ave.

HOLY TRINITY, 37th and Union sts. Sundays, Holy Communion 8 a.m. (except on first Sunday in month); Morning Prayer with sermon, 11 a.m.; Evening Prayer with sermon, 8 p.m.; Sunday school, 2:30; Bible class on Monday evening at 8 p.m.

OUR SAVIOUR, 703 Fullerton ave. Sundays, 11 a.m., musical service, 4:30 p.m.; during July and August, 11 a.m. The Rev. W. J. Petrie, 700 Fullerton ave.

REDEEMER, 56th st. and Washington ave. Sundays, 8, 10:45 a.m., and 4 p. m.; other Holy Days, 10:45 a. m.; Fridays, 8 p. m. The Rev. F. B. Dunham, 5737 Madison ave.

SEMINARY CHAPEL, 1113 Washington boul'd.

ST. ALBAN, Prairie ave., bet. 43rd and 44th sts. Holy Communion, 7:30 a.m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; morning service, 10:45 a.m. Evening Prayer, 7:30 p.m. The Rev. G. W. Knapp, 3943 Prairie ave.

ST. ANDREW, Washington boul. and Robey st. Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m.; Morning Prayer, 10:30 a. m.; Evening Prayer, 7:45 p. m. The Rev. W. C. DeWitt, 790 Washington boul.

ST. ANSGARIUS, Sedgwick st., near Chicago ave. Services in the Swedish lauguage every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.; celebration of Holy Communion first Sunday in month; children's services on Sundays 9 a.m. The Rev. Herman Lindskog, 97 Sedgwick st.

ST. BARNABAS, West 40th st. Services, 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m The Rev. C. C. Tate, Maywood.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, 65th st., cor. Stewart ave. Celebration, 7:30 a. m.; Matins and Sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Vespers and Sermon, 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, Litany, 9:00 a. m.; Fridays, Evening Prayer, 8:00 p. m.; Holy Days, Celebration, 9:00 a. m. The Rev. B. F. Matrau, 512 N. Normal Parkway.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S, 757 N. Clark st., near Menominee. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8:15 a.m., except third Sunday of each month, when it is at 11 a. m.; Morning Prayer, 11 a. m. (third Sunday of month Holy Eucharist at 11 instead); Choral Evensong, 8 p.m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a.m. The Rev.T. A. Snively The Plaza, N. Clark and North ave.

ST. GEORGE, (Grand Crossing), Schell ave., between 75th and 76th sts. Sundays, Holy Communion, 7:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 10:00 a. m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11:00 a. m.; Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7:30 p. m.; Holy Days, Holy Communion, 9:00 a. m.; First Sunday in month, second celebration of Holy Communion at 11:00 a. m. The Rev. T. Cory-Thomas, Mission House, 75th and Greenwood ave.

ST. JAMES, S.E. cor. Cass and Huron sts. Daily, 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.; Sundays, Holy Communion, 8:00 and 10:00 a. m.; Services 9:30, 10:45 a. m.; 3:30, 4:15, and 8:00 p. m. The Rev. F. W. Tomkins, Jr., 310 Superior st; the Rev. Rupert C. Clarke, assistant, Parish House, Rush and Huron sts.

ST. JOHN, (Irving Park). Sunday, services, 10:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Special services on Holy Days. The Rev. Chas. E. Bowles, 1113 Washington boul; the Rev. Ernest B. Streator, associate, 203 Flournoy st.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, 26 and 28 Clybourn ave. Daily,Morning Pray-8:30 a.m.; Evensong, 5:00 p. m.; Holy Eucharist, Thursday, 7:45 a.m.; Sunday, 8 a.m., 10:45 a. m.; (Morning Prayer second and fourth Sundays of month); Sunday school and Church Instruction, 3:00 p.m.; Evensong, 7:45 p. m.; Holy Days, Holy Eucharist,7:45 a.m. The Rev. Irving Spencer, 22 Beethoven Place.

ST. LUKE'S, No. 388 S. Western ave. Services, 7:30, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. C. E. Bowles, No. 1113 Washington boul.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 1420–1436 Indiana ave. Holy Eucharist, daily: Sundays, Holy Days, and Wednesdays at 7 a.m.; other days of the week at 8 a.m.; Evensong, Sundays, 7:30 p.m. The Rev. E. B. Streator, chaplain, 18 S. Peoria st.

ST. MARGARET'S, Windsor Park, 75th st., close to I. C. R. R. depot. Services every Sunday 4 p. m. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 9 a. m. The Rev. T. Cory-Thomas, Grand Crossing, Chicago

ST. MARK, Cottage Grove ave., cor. 36th st. Holy Communion 8:00 a. m.; Morning service, 10:45; Evening service, 7:45 p. m. The Rev. Wm. White Wilson, 21 Aldine Square.

ST. PAUL, 4928 Lake ave. Services 8:00 and 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. The Rev. C. H. Bixby, 4926 Lake ave.

ST. PETER, 1737 Belmont ave., near Evanston ave. Holy Communion, (except first Sunday in month) 7:30 a. m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Holy Communion first Sunday in month) 11:00 a. m.; Evening Prayer, 7:45 p. m. Rev. S. C. Edsall, 10 Lane Place.

ST. PHILIP THE EVANGELIST, (Brighton Park). Sundays, 8:00, 10:00 a. m., 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8:00 p. m. Rev. Henry G. Moore, 3553 Champlain st.

ST. SIGFRID, (Worshiping in chapel of Trinity church, cor. 26th st. and Michigan ave.). Full Service with sermon, Sundays, 4 p.m.; Evening Prayer with sermon, Thursdays, 8 p.m.; Sunday school at 456 31st st., 9 a.m.; services conducted entirely in Swedish. The Rev. A. F. Schultzberg, 2829 Fifth ave.

ST. STEPHEN, Johnson st., near West Taylor, Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m.; morning service, 11 a. m.; evening service, 8 p. m. The Rev. C. N. Moller, Mission House, Johnson st.

ST. THOMAS, Dearborn st., near 30th st. Sundays, 7:30, 11 a.m., and 7:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m. The Rev. J. E. Thompson, 3023 Dearborn st.

TRANSFIGURATION, 43rd st., near Cottage Grove ave. Early Celebration, 7 a.m.; Full service, 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m., Evensong, 7:30 p.m. The Rev. W. Delafield, S.T.D., 4333 Ellis ave.

TRINITY, Michigan boul'd, S.E. cor. 26th st. Holy Communion on first and third Sundays, after 11 a.m. services; Holy Communion on other Sundays, 7:45 a.m.; Morning Prayer and sermon, 11 a.m.; Evening Prayer and sermon, 7:30 p.m.; Daily Morning Prayer at 9:30 a.m. The Rev. John Rouse, 2212 Prairie ave.; the Rev. J. Hollister Lynch, assistant ,3343 Armour ave.

CITY MISSIONARY. The Rev. Joseph Rushton, office, 103 Adams t.

THE CHURCH CLUB, 103 Adams

THE LIVING CHURCH, 162 Washington street.

Choir and Study

The Sweetest Hour

BY WILLIAM B. CHISHOLM

The sweetest hour of all the week,
A solace for its every wound,
Is when we yonder altar seek,
And tread th' enchanted ground.

With Holy Gospel and with Creed,
And all the pomp of light and bloom
And sacerdotal garniture,
We for the King make room.

He comes to those who seek Him here
In presence very real and blest;
The Saving Victim we revere
In this, His early feast.

Oh, sweetest hour of all the week,
When in the early morning we
Make haste to meet the Risen King
And Heaven's whole company.

We are often impressed, and full often oppressed, by both the magnitude and futility of not a few among recent benefactions. There is found in all quarters the bestowal of enormous amounts in the sacred name of charity or Christian benevolence, a pitiable percentage of which ever helps forward the "corporal works of mercy." Every year huge dormitory and hall beneficencies enrich the assets of great colleges, without augmenting the fortunes of the struggling students a single dollar; only serving the immediate convenience and luxury of easy-going undergraduates who step promptly into new quarters provided by "Christian charity", giving a generous rental therefor; while the apparent recipients for whom "Christian charities" are dedicated are relegated to the old stuffy and often unwholesome halls, at rentals which imply enormous dividends on the original costs, which were in turn, out-and-out charitable donations. An evangelical millionaire gives over $700,000 for the construction of a palatial building in New York where half a dozen metropolitan charities are gratuitously made at home, whereas a seventh of the amount would have provided ample and sufficient quarters a little one side the principal thoroughfares.

Let us be glad and rejoice when beneficences are recorded which are more or less fruitful for the people who need them. In this direction lies the substantial and admirably considered gift of a generous library placed in a commodious and suitable building where there are all such rooms, halls, and apartments, suited to the social improvement and wholesome recreations of a rural village, together with an endowment amply sufficient for its maintenance. Such a gift has been made to the citizens of the village of Westchester, in suburban New York, by Mr. Collis P. Huntington, who a few years ago established his summer home hard by on Long Island Sound waters. The venerable parish of St. Peter's with its costly church built some years ago, and its endowments, had remained practically a close monopoly for a handful of wealthy, exclusive families, until the Rev. Frank M. Clendenin, D.D., assumed the rectorship; who as priest of all Christ's flock in that region, has busied himself in gathering in the stray sheep, and communicated something of his zeal to Mr. Huntington, whose judicious counsels and open purse have much strengthened Rector Clendenin in a work which had remained well-nigh sterile for generations. An admirable, full-length portrait of Mr. Huntington has just been hung in the library, where it so manifestly belongs. Thus the community so long neglected and estranged, is being drawn by the strong cords of loving philanthropy within touch of Churchly sympathies and ministrations. It is a happy promise amid our disturbed social relations when such a master mind as Mr. Huntington's, in the years of his magnificent wealth, does not forget the rock whence he was hewn, and plants generous portions thereof here and there, where it will do the most good. And it is a good place just here to record the further munificent gift of the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Hoffman, rector of All Angels' parish, New York, to St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York, where the corner-stone for a new fire-proof library building has just been laid, his latest addition to the resources of this young and energetic Church college.

And now for the brightness and healing presence of that full-hearted humanity that shall move the Christian millionaires of the metropolis, and open eyes, heart, and purses, for the relief of tormented, perishing thousands of toiling men, women and youth, at their very doors. It weighs like an incubus on the consciences of clergy and laity who know and have long known the desolations and horrors under which these despairing myriads of our wretched brethren live, move, and have their wretched being, that the corrupting riches of Christian millionaires, now locked up in fleets of costliest steamship yachts, that swarm New York harbor and neighboring waters; in useless palace homes, hardly opened twice a year; in a demoralizing and debilitating luxury such as never before menaced the life and endurance of Christian institutions—that these squandered torrents of the Lord's riches, are more than enough to gladden, heal, and regenerate these devastated places and lives.

Here is an honest, even, an under-drawn glimpse of the situation from one who has seen, known, and felt it. "Health is wrecked by constant sitting or standing; special diseases follow on unnatural positions, limbs are distorted by atrophy or over-use, some toilers reaching up all day, others stooping over, others on all fours. Bad light impairs the sight, the roar of machinery destroys the hearing, consumption results from inhaling the dust, from over-heating, exposure, or wet-spinning, etc., and again in the intermittent character of woman's toil lies its greatest peril. Textile work continues the year round, but not so of millinery, dress, cloak, shoe, and umbrella making and sewing. Summer and winter, hosts of unemployed knock at shop and factory doors clamorous for work. . . When scores of homeless girls and women who support dependents are turned off on Saturday nights in cities, with the notice, 'No more work', vice gathers in its victims." Well may we ask, who did sin, these wretched starvelings, or the yet more wretched Christian voluptuaries who rob the treasury of the Lord to waste upon their inordinate lusts of the world, the flesh, and all foresworn pomps and vanities?

Here is another picture and it has a better outlook. It may be seen here, in Clifton Springs, Western New York, where "Choir and Study" sojourns for awhile, health seeking. All our Eastern readers have known of the sanitarium established here by Dr. Henry Foster, a physician whose religious life subordinated not only his profession, but all the activities of thought and purpose from his early manhood. Not far from 1850, Dr. Foster discovered this then-wilderness tract of sulphur swamp. The waters under analysis developed a close likeness to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. This was precisely to the purposes of Dr. Foster, who, reversing the well-grounded dictum, *ex nihilo nihil fit*, proceeded forthwith, under a supreme religious devotion shaping and intensifying his professional enthusiasm out of a well-nigh empty pocket, to build up the first sanitarium, on a strictly religio-therapeutic basis, then in existence. It became a neighborhood wonder, an insoluble enigma, which both the scientific and religious world were slow in comprehending and accepting. *Mens sana in corpore sano*, might answer for a prudential maxim, but Dr. Foster resolutely committed himself to the great postulate, that the Blessed Lord, who is the Life, giveth medicine to heal the sickness of His children, even until now; and that while "health is far from the ungodly," the Lord not only healeth those that are broken in spirit, but through the ministrations of the Holy Spirit who is the "Giver of Life" and health, completes and crowns the work of the physician. To-day there is no sulphur swamp, and for the third time the sanitarium is renewing its youth, this time in a permanent fire-proof structure of commanding architecture and splendid dimensions, completing a grand group of buildings clustered together near the great pavilion where the waters of refreshment—a very Elim for the thirsty and way-worn, "flow on forever."

Here, the ardent, beautifully-ordered labors of a long, busy life have come to fruit; and while hundreds find hospitality, care, and cure at a time, and thousands every year, the best of it is that all this is made subsidiary to a wide-extended eleemosynary work, devoted to the care of infirm, over-worked clergy, missionaries, and teachers, the legitimate receipts from paying patients being turned into a steady and growing fund for this unique and most lovely beneficence. Thus this place of rest for body and soul, this quiet haven of refreshment, has opened its hospitalities, without money and without price, to many thousands of sufferers most needing them, who else would have suffered unhelped and uncared for. While the multiplying forms of charitable institutions have anticipated and measurably provided for most forms of human suffering, it was left for Dr. Foster to provide for the sick and ailing clergy, missionaries, and teachers, without inflicting upon them the bitter penalities of the *status pauperis*, as fixed and provided for in the statutes of the land. These come first; then disabled Christian laymen may share the overplus. And so the work has grown and matured until a great estate has accumulated, of a model, out-lying farm of nearly 400 acres close at hand, which provides food; while more than 40 acres, embowered in native groves of noble forest, perfectly kept, with resting places, flowers, shrubberies, and inviting asphalt paths in all directions, shelter the seekers after rest and health.

But to point a story and adorn a tale, let us hasten to state that all this beautifully-matured estate, aggregating close upon $600,000, has been given in trust to a board of trustees, in perpetuity, under such restrictions as shall secure this charitable usufruct for the consolation of ministers, missionaries, and teachers, forever. Every dollar is living money, and ministers to human suffering and sorrow. And this is one of those benevolences that are made to inure rather to the joy and comfort of the suffering, than the glory and *eclat* of the benefactor. It is not to go down to posterity placarded as a monumental memorial to Dr. Henry Foster and wife, as it well might have been managed, but as The Sanitarium of Clifton Springs; and we might add, underlined, for the Lord's suffering children. Here we reach the thought with which we set out, that the supreme object of Christian benevolence should first be the amelioration of human suffering and the furtherance of the corporal works of mercy. This is a sacred work, far too sacred to be handicapped with the vanities of mortuary memorials. The appalling, despairing poverty and distress of a half-starving population of half-paid wage-earners, as in New York, East-side, are not needing, just now, art galleries and music halls and libraries—although there is need of them all, in due order—but of houses of refreshment, healing, and rebuilding, where over-tired men and women may take a new start, with new courage, without the loss of the most precious of all tonics, an honest self-respect. It should be said that among the trustees of this magnificent sanitarium gift, are the Bishop of Western New York, *ex officio*, the Hon. James C. Smith, one of the most useful and eminent laymen in the diocese, and the clerical head of our Board of Missions, also *ex officio*. While a generous percentage of these eleemosynary guests are received in the Sanitarium Hotel without charge—not reduced rates—all may receive the medical treatment freely, while inexpensive board may always be had among private families in the village.

Magazines and Reviews

McClure's Magazine, New York, is the first number of yet another monthly. It seems edited upon new lines, and that is the developing of intense and commanding personalities, as the leading articles demonstrate, if we may trust them for such conclusions. There is to begin with, Real Conversations, I.; (*i. e.*, others to follow!) a dialogue between W. D. Howells and H. H. Borgesen, rendered by Prof. Borgesen, who makes much of his versatile subject, especially following Mr. Howell's recent autobiographic sketch. Then we have "Human Documents," introductory article by Sarah Orne Jewett, who is, by the way, far more felicitous in her own field of New England life delineations. The photogravure portraits of Howells, General Wallace, and Boyesen, are something alarming, and certainly anything but artistic. Following, we find "The Edge of the Future, or Interviews with Thomas A. Edison and Alexander Graham Bell;" then "A Day with Gladstone," and so on, topics which cannot be dwelt on again, thus fast clearing the field of such commanding subjects, a process which promises poorly for the future. The papers, generally, have this challenging consequence, and the contributors solicited are mostly first-rate men. This is a rushing pace for the onset, especially for satety and continuity. We much regret to find Prof. Henry Drummond asking and discussing the query, "Where Man Got His Ears," and suggest that he consult the earlier chapters of the Book of Genesis, for the latest authentic intelligence on the subject.

The Thinker, a magazine of Christian literature, New York. While encountering the buffetting of stormy unrest and seething empiricism which constitutes the essence

un-Churchly Protestantism, as largely set forth in *The Thinker*, a condition as tormenting as it is inexplicable to the Catholic believer, we meet, here and there, episodes of great practical value and instruction. Among them we thankfully recognize the series of papers on Christian Asceticism, by the Rev. S. A. Alexander, M. A., Keble College, Oxford, just concluded, in which the whole subject has received an intelligent review. There is a well-nigh fatal loss in rudely breaking with historic and institutional Christianity at any stage. If ever civilization might suffer because of the suppression or rejection of the evangelic asceticism of the ages of faith, it is now, while materialism reigns supreme, and supernaturalism and its faith are become such feeble factors in the common life. There is also the substance of a very valuable paper on Druidism, a subject profoundly interesting, and very vaguely understood. It should give us pause to remember that Druidism takes a very early place in history, being contemporaneous with the earliest development of Zoroaster and his school, Confucianism, and Buddhism, reaching back even to the primitive cult; and that the British Druids had forty universities south of the Forth and Clyde, and at one time as many as 60,000 students in attendance, all under the sway of the three chief bards or Arch-Druids, who had their seats respectively at London, York, and Caerleon.

For once we shall briefly summarize the contents of the leading English monthlies—the Leonard Scott Publication Co., New York—and content ourselves by noting the great literary interest of *Blackwoods Magazine*, with its delightful and refined fiction, its sketch of Burne-Jones, his art and influence; followed by a charming paper on "History and Poetry of Scottish Bards." *The Nineteenth Century*, for its salient points has "The Gospel of Peter," by Dr. Martineau; "Rare Books and their Prices," by W. Roberts, "The Poldi-Pazzoli Collection at Milan;" and "Esoteric Buddhism," an inconsequent reply to Max Muller's recent article; and "The Craving for Fiction," by Sir Herbert Maxwell. In *The Contemporary*, we note "Some Eton Translations," by Mr. Gladstone at 18; "In the Poet's Garden;" "King John and the Abbot of Bury;" and a crushing rejoinder to Father Brandi, S. J., by the author of "The Policy of the Pope." *The Fortnightly* has two or three papers that will command general attention: "The Two Salons," a study of current Parisian art, by Mrs. Pennell, and "Drink and Crime," a fiery vindication of the total abstinence movement in Great Britain as a political measure, by Archdeacon Farrar.

Book Notices

Mr. Tommy Dove, and other stories. By Margaret Deland. 16mo, cloth $1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The author of "John Ward, Preacher," cannot be uninteresting. In fact, in these short tales we enjoy some of her best work, and can find naught to say but praise. Even though sadness is ever near, the harmony is none the less true and sweet, for the predominance of minor chords.

Stories of New York. Stories of the Railway. Illustrated, 32mo, paper, 50 cents each; cloth, 75 cents; half calf, $1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

These little volumes form the first two issues of "Stories from Scribner." In this series the purpose has been to gather together some of the best and most entertaining short stories written for Scribner's magazine, and to preserve them in dainty volumes grouped under attractive subjects, and with a few illustrations to brighten the pages. Nothing more dainty in book-making has ever been offered the public, and their reception will be hearty and spontaneous. The plan of grouping is new, and each story has been previously tried; the result is as unique as it is enjoyable.

Art Out-of-Doors. Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensellaer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893. Pp. 399. Price, $1.50.

The contents of this richly furnished volume are arranged in seventeen chapters under as many topical headings, with an appended bibliography of the subject, quite as extended as could be desired. Mrs. Van Rensellaer is eminently fitted for such an undertaking, adding to her remarkable familiarity with pictorial, sculpturesque, and architectural arts, an enthusiastic delight in nature, as a botanist, a naturalist, and a lover and student of the landscape. She opens a multitude of congruous themes full of entertainment and instruction for the mass of busy, plodding, unspiritual people, "who having eyes see not;" opening wide the doors to a richer life, well worth living, to that pitiable majority who having homes, houses, and grounds, neither know how to embellish or enjoy them. Such a book ought to be in every school, family, and Church library; and we are not certain that it would not render invaluable service as a missionary document in a land where selfish ends and materialistic predilections threaten the extermination of the beautiful.

Wagner and His Works. The Story of His Life with Critical Comments. By Henry T. Finck. Two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893. Pp. 460–530.

Mr. Finck is generally and favorably known as music critic of *The New York Evening Post*, and has for many years been recognized as the foremost champion of that musical cult known as "Wagnerism," or "The Music of the Future.' He has thoroughly mastered his subject, with which he has been so long and closely identified. This work is the result of thorough reading and research through continental Wagnerian literature of which there is an enormous mass, and may be taken to represent the general consensus of opinion and æsthetical conclusions among all Wagnerians. The biography is clear, consecutive, and seems both fairly and judiciously treated. While bringing out into the clearest light the specific distinctions of the Wagnerian music-drama, which epitomizes all the fine arts, Mr. Finck is naturally enough found augmenting the proportions of his hero, until he comes to dominate both past and present, as the one absolute musician. It will not be readily conceded by the musical world at large that Wagner, even in the largest interpretation of his genius, outshines or eclipses all the other great schools and composers of higher musical art. Even in the fulness of his triumphs, Palestrina, Bach, Beethoven, with the other lesser lights, shine as steadily and brilliantly as ever. Perhaps his work would have appealed more deeply to a larger circle of cultivated readers had Mr. Finck dropped the role of champion, and laid aside the sharp practices of partisanship. If Wagner be the great genius as acknowledged by an increasing *clientele*, the time has come for peace and harmony, after his fitful, fevered, sorely-troubled life has ended. Let well-grounded fame content his followers and admirers, who should bear in mind that the world's Walhalla is a wide place with no end of monuments and memorials, where the monopolist, or pluralist, will find small sufferance.

Persian Literature, Ancient and Modern. By Elizabeth A. Reed. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1893. Pp. 419. Price $2.50.

We opened this volume with pleasant recollections of the valuable work of the authoress on Hindoo literature, which revealed to us some of the treasures of the Orient, and gave us a clear, concise survey of Indian epics. In this volume, the result of years of careful research and patient labor, she has condensed the historic facts pertaining to the subject of Persian literature, introduced us to its authors, and given the finest thoughts to be found in the pages of the early manuscripts as well as in the writings of later ages. She passes in review the principal features of this literature from its earliest mythology to its golden age at the close of the eleventh century, and on through its decline when its genius was crushed out by priestly intolerance and political tyranny. Its treasures were drawn from the culture of Nineveh and Chaldea, and out of her own life and experience Persia has developed a literature peculiarly her own. In the Zend-Avesta we trace the close connection between it and the Veda and see how they are twin rivers flowing from one fountain head. The poetry and romance of Persia, of which examples are adduced, show the vitality of her character and national spirit, despite the foreign invasions which crushed her nationality and destroyed her literary treasures. Under Greek invasion and Moslem domination and Tartar conquest her literature was almost exterminated, and yet thrice she rallied from the shock; but later on the benumbing influence of the Moslem priesthood settled upon her, and from that she has not been able to rise. Besides this she is now threatened with Russian oppression. The quotations selected with care give us a fair and adequate illustration of the literature of the several periods, and open up to many a new and interesting field of literary interest. Here we have the epic of the Shah Namah, gems from Sa'di, stories from the Galistan, the romance of Meher and Mushteri, bits from the Koran, the teachings of the Zend-Avesta, as well as some samples from the poetry and mythology of the tablets. The work shows everywhere marks of accurate and careful study, of systematic arrangement and scholarly treatment, and thanks are due from the literary world to the gifted authoress for bringing these treasures of the Orient within their reach. The frontispiece is a section of the illuminated title-page of a Persian manuscript, printed in gold and colors. A good index completes this valuable work, the typography of which leaves little to be desired.

Primary Convictions; Columbia College Lectures, on subjects connected with the evidences of Christianity; being discussions of which the greater part were delivered in the church of the Heavenly Rest, before the president, faculties, and students of Columbia College in the city of New York, by Wm. Alexander, D.D., Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. New York: Harper & Bros. 1893. Pp. 322. Price $2 50.

In response to an invitation from Bishop Potter as the representative of Columbia College, the Bishop of Derry addressed most of this series of discussions primarily to the students of the college during Lent of last year. Two of them were delivered in the chapel of the Protestant Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and two others are added for the sake of completeness. The aim the Bishop has in view in the line of evidential study is to call attention away from the doubts that arise as an outgrowth of theories as to the *how* of the facts, to the facts themselves, and to consider exactly what the point of Christian belief is, and what it is not. The facts he finds in the two great Catholic creeds of the Church, an assent to these divine facts being defined as a conviction, while a mere inclination towards the theory of their mode is nothing but an opinion. In his first conference he discusses the subject of primary convictions, and sets forth in a clear and engaging manner the true characteristics of the Christian creed which is a creed of facts and sure expectations based upon these facts which are in themselves inspiring and joyful. He then presents nine fundamental primary convictions, each of which is discussed with a clear perception of its import and with a wonderful richness of illustration. The first treats of belief in God as the Father and Creator; the second of belief in Christ and His Incarnation; the third in the Resurrection; the fourth in His return for judgment; the fifth in the genuineness and authenticity of the Bible; the sixth and seventh, in the absolute, perfect Divinity of Christ and the consequent obligation to worship and obey Him; the eighth in the resurrection of the body and the life of the world to come; and the ninth, in the divinity and work of the Holy Ghost in connection with man's redemption and final restoration. At all these momentous subjects the lecturer looks with the eyes of both the profound theologian and the intuitive poet. To the elucidation of these grave topics he brings a well-stored and cultured mind. For the Bishop is not only an able theologian, he is a refined and spiritual poet, a careful student of physical science and psychology, a skilled expositor of Holy Scripture, a master of sentences, and a man with broad heart and generous sympathy. To the massive strength of his argument he lends the charm and magic of his felicitous diction, and the only thing we, who were fortunate enough to hear him, miss, is the power and earnestness of the genial preacher's presence and the persuasive sweetness of his voice. It is a happy thing to have these helpful conferences in print, for they will repay earnest and careful study and their perusal will afford both profit and pleasure. The notes and references are a valuable addition too. The reader will be fascinated by the liveliness and picturesqueness of the style and the beauty of the rhetoric, although the rhetoric never detracts from the force of the argument. Many of the expressions are terse and epigrammatic, *e. g.*: "Science commits suicide when she accepts a fixed creed, faith when she rejects one." The final discourse was preached before the University of Cambridge just after the writer's return from America, and is of interest to us as showing his warm and kindly feelings towards the sister Church of America. The Bishop will ever carry with him the grateful love of the Churchmen of this country both for his helpful words and his charming personality.

The Treasury of the Psalter. An aid to the better understanding of the Psalms in their use in public and private devotions. Compiled by the Rev. George Putnam Huntington, M.A., and the Rev. Henry Aiken Metcalf, M.A. With a preface by the Bishop of Central New York. Third edition, revised and enlarged. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. 1892. Pp 600.

Ten years ago we gladly welcomed the first edition of this Treasury, which was published so modestly that we fear few knew what a valuable work was given to the world. During the progress of these years we have found it to be a most helpful companion to the devout study of the Book of Prayer and Praise of the Church of all ages, a book that should ever be kept close at hand for purposes of reference. This edition is a much larger volume, entirely rewritten and enlarged, evincing patient and painstaking study, sound scholarship, and a wonderful insight into the deeper and Christian meaning of the whole Psalter. The distinct character of each Psalm, the history of its origin so far as is known, and of its use both in the Christian and the Jewish Church, and the right interpretation of obscure passages are succinctly set forth. In the introduction are considered such subjects as the Origin and Authorship of the Psalms, Characteristics of Hebrew Poetry, the Temple Worship, Instrumental Accompaniment, the Divisions of the Psalter, the Latin Titles, the Imprecatory Psalms, etc. Then follow the chronological table, the order of the reading of the Psalter in the American, English, and Irish Prayer Books, tables of Proper Psalms of the selections, of selections arranged for Church services and occasions, and of Psalms suitable for special occasions for the Christian family and for the Christian in his outward life. Parallel texts in full from Scripture are given, and references to similar passages in other Psalms follow each verse. These are only samples of the numerous helps that are afforded for the study and understanding of the Psalter. There is no doubt that such a work as this, a veritable treasury, is indispensable to many persons in order to understand the historical and local references, and also the literal meaning of various passages. But the chief value of the book and the aim that the authors have constantly in view, is the guidance it affords to the deeper meaning of the whole Psalter, by which it becomes the very voice of our Blessed Lord, and so its Messianic character is dwelt upon with special emphasis. At the end of each Psalm is appended a list of the places in the English, Roman, Greek, and Jewish rituals in which it occurs.

To omit nothing that would serve as an aid to the study and use of the Psalter, the editors have added tables of variations between the American and English Psalters, readings in sealed books and in the original manuscript of the Prayer Book, phrases from Septuagint and Vulgate, and from version of Sabastian Munster, some peculiarities of phraseology, indexes of opening words, of Latin headings, and of feasts, fasts, Holy Rites seasons and occasions, upon which each and every Psalm is used in various service books. Through all the text and comments, the face and form of the Incarnate Saviour shine forth, and the subtle lines of connection between the text of the two Testaments are beautifully traced out. This volume will go far, as the preface says, "toward restoring the Psalms to their true place in the hearts and on the

lips of Christian believers." The American Church may well be proud that a work like this, so learned, so devout, has been given to the world by two of her own sons, and the Berkeley Divinity School may well congratulate herself on a scholarship that reflects such honor upon her training. It is a book that every one should have on hand as a constant companion for his Bible and Prayer Book.

The Early Narratives of Genesis, Chapters I-XI. By Herbert Edward Ryle, B.D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity, etc., Cambridge. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Price, $1.00.

This work is based upon the notion that the discovery, or supposed discovery, that the writer of the Book of Genesis made use of previously existing documents, necessitates a new kind of exegesis, an exegesis which shall largely ignore the book as it stands, and treat it as an aggregation of documents rather clumsily put together, and proceed to analyze these documents as separate entities. A writer who possessed a unique power in the way of taking older literature and purging it from corruption, and putting upon it a marvelously perfect stamp of spirituality to a degree "that immeasurably elevates the tradition of Israel above all similar records in the known literature of other nations," is assumed not to have had discernment enough to see that he was allowing his composition to embrace constant and glaring inconsistencies, and even contradictions, such as would be obvious to an intelligent school boy. Besides this, as many new inconsistencies as possible are found or invented. We do not care particularly whether the first chapter can be reconciled with modern science or not, nor do the peculiar guesses which the author refers to as if they characterized "traditional exegesis,"—such as that the story of creation was revealed to Adam and transmitted to his descendants,—interest us in the least. But what we insist upon is that it is the Book as a whole which the Church commends to us as a part of the inspired Word of God, and that it is, for the purposes of religion, to be treated syntheticaily, as a homogeneous treatise, having a definite object, which is pursued from beginning to end. Where the critic, therefore, informs us that the first and second chapters are not homogeneous, we venture to differ, if by homogeneous is meant agreement with the general purpose which the writer had in his mind. The "traditional interpretation" of the Catholic Church has seen clearly enough the fundamental agreement of these two chapters, the one as having to do with the natural order in which man is the last of a series, the other with the supernatural in which he stands first, and nature groups itself in due subordination. The change in the name of God may be owing, from one point of view, to the fact that different "documents" employed different names; the compiler, then, being capable of great and marvelous things (by Mr. Ryle's own admission), especially as regards the Godhead, knew why he retained a particular name here or there. This is not to insist upon his inspiration, but upon his intelligence in connection with the most important part of his subject. The fact is that our analytical critics treat "compilation" as a purely mechanical business, and forget that it may be presided over by a keen and cultivated mind.

Mr. Ryle desires to employ in his exegesis, among other things, "the perfect revelation of things spiritual in the person of Jesus Christ," which is also a great factor in Catholic exegesis. But we do not see very evident traces of the application of this principle in his book; perhaps it is because he ignores the revelation of the Holy Spirit in things spiritual as assured to us by the promises of our Lord, and prefers what he calls "the progressive revelation of things material, through the gifts of the Holy Spirit, to the intellect of man." We confess that the exegesis as here presented seems to us superficial and disappointing. On the whole, we think that scholars of the school of Mr. Ryle would better confine themselves to literary and antiquarian criticism. Then, if Christian exegetes, approaching the work in the light of the Incarnation, will leave these critics to make whatever interesting discoveries they can in connection with "sources," "compilers," "editors," "redactors," etc., they may themselves be allowed to point out the line of spiritual and theological interpretation which the teaching of the Church brings to light as belonging to the Book as it exists, irrespective of its origin or mode of composition. The sacred book of the Church is the completed book, not a number of dimly perceived sources or a string of more or less inconsistent narratives inartistically strung together.

Survivals in Christianity. Studies in the Theology of the Divine Immanence. Special lectures delivered before the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., in 1892, by Charles James Wood. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1893. Pp. 317. Price, $1.50.

The title of these lectures indicates the point of view from which the author surveys the subject of Christian Theology. He holds that it contains incongruous and pagan elements which contradict the essence of Christ's revelation and hinder its action, and that these "survivals" must be eliminated before we can properly get hold of the true doctrine of Christianity. The rapid spread of the Gospel among pagan nations, the influence of Folk-faith, and the clericalism of the Church, modified the Christian reception of the teaching of Jesus and its development, hence a new method of studying theology is here proposed, viz., the historic and comparative method. It is proposed, first of all, to examine the environment into which Christianity was projected, and next, by means of an unbiased Biblical theology and exegesis, to determine what was the teaching of Jesus and the New Testament writers. The result of this process should bring one to a true state of the doctrine as it exists for his own individual consciousness.

This method is applied in the five lectures to certain doctrines of the Creed. The author's five postulates are: "God is not dependent upon revelation, but revelation upon God; the Church of the living God is a living Church; forgiveness of sins, and not of their results alone, is God's forgiveness; the rising from the dead is not a resuscitation nor a revivication, but a resurrection; eternal life is potentially a present fact, and we have no reason to believe that it will be a future fact unless it shall have been previously of this present world."

Premising that these truths are spoken to those to whom the Christian religion is revealed, they seem evident and clear enough. But the application of the author's method to them is subject to the defects that innere in the method. The grand defect that strikes us is that these "studies in the theology of divine immanence" are one-sided and do not sufficiently take into account the opposite and complementary truth of the divine transcendence. Nor can the Christian religion be brought into the category of ethnic religions for the purposes of comparative study, since it is exclusive and stands by itself on a lofty and unapproachable position, so that to yoke it with Folk-faith is a desecration. And, further, to attempt to construct our Lord's teaching into a system by one's own exegesis of the Scriptures, results in a theology which is merely subjective, and has all the faults and imperfection of the individual mind.

The author, moreover, rejects the idea of dogma, and declares "that for living religious teachers this is not a day for dogma." He tells us we must not be "impervious to all new ideas, but must study to find the truth," although on the same page we are told that "no longer can new ideas be brought forward." We supposed the truth was once for all recorded in the Catholic Creed, and that our duty is to accept it, not to search for it.

For all these reasons we are compelled to say that this new method is delusive and defective, and it is because of its very inadequacy that the book is a provoking one. We meet with a statement of the truth which we would gladly accept, and, in fact, which we have always been in the habit of accepting, but then we fall in with an explanation that does not explain, or with a statement that is so loose and unsatisfactory that we are all at sea again.

We have no space to criticise the application of the method to special doctrines. We wrestled diligently and earnestly with the "Idea of God," but Mr. Wood is so mixed and muddled in his conception of this idea, and expresses his conception in such a jargon of Germano-philosophic nomenclature that we have had to give up all expectation of apprehending his meaning, and are quite content with the simple but profound statements of the catechism, "First I have to begin," etc. When he comes to consider the four marks of the Church, he utterly fails to comprehend them, and pronounces the theories of the succession of the ministry as an unbroken conduit for grace, and the sacraments as channels of substantial grace, to be "without a scrap of external testimony." In relation to the "forgiveness of sins" he gives up all idea of propitiation. The application of his method demonstrates that Folk-faith is responsible for this idea. To attach penalty to sin is a remnant of beggarly legality, but we must add that so long as St. John defines sin to be "the transgression of the law," it is impossible to get rid of the legal idea. It will not do to make a definition of one's own and then juggle with it. Christ's sacrifice is regarded as neither satisfactory nor propitiatory, although St. John said expressly, "He is the propitiation of our sins." We are told that we are no longer to regard the lamb as the symbol of the sacrifice of the Lamb of God for us, but merely the symbol of love and the beloved. Pain is but the ecstacy of love, and to take away our sins means "to rectify the life." Sacramental absolution is but the assurance of a hope, it has no real power of forgiveness.

If this be the result of the author's favorite phrase, reducing theology to sociology, we must confess that the Folk-faith of the world, which ever is awfully conscious of the power and apprehends the penalty of sin, and feels the need of a propitiatory sacrifice, the scape-goat of the Jewish faith which witnesses to the same convictions, the Lamb of God once offered for the sins of the whole world, seem far truer to the nature of man's being, the facts of his condition through the Fall, and to the crying needs of his soul.

We have no doubt of the author's sincerity in his search for truth, but the error of the whole book is manifest in its title. It takes for granted that much of our Christian theology has for centuries been tinctured with pagan error. Instead of Christianity conquering heathenism, heathenism has corrupted theology. And again, instead of starting with the hypothesis that the Folk-faith was essentially wrong, would it not be more philosophical to consider whether it did not embody the relics of a primeval revelation of God to man and enshrine some elements of a primitive truth, and whether in some of its aspects it might not be simply a corruption of Christianity itself. Possibly deeper study might reveal that there is a good deal of the divine immanence in this despised Folk-faith, after all.

We cannot help thinking it most unfortunate that the students of the school to whom these lectures were delivered, who are to be the teachers of Christian doctrine, should have such a vague, misty, and obscure conception of this doctrine presented to them. If they venture to enter upon their ministry with no positive, definite theology, with the idea that there is no authority either in the Church, the Bible, the Creed, or Reason, upon which they can rest; if everything is to be left at loose ends, and if these truths of the Creed are not "primary convictions," but mere subjective opinions, we do not see how they can ever "know how to console the grieving, strengthen the weak and faint, answer the questioner, and furnish genuine and healthful moral influence."

We are glad to note that Bishop Seymour's admirable editorial (diocesan paper) on Baptism by immersion, is to be issued as a tract. He argues from Scripture, from Catholic usage, from our Lord's reply to St. Peter who desired to be washed, "not my feet only, but also my hands and my head," from the usage as to the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper, and from the burial by three handfuls of earth. These are all symbolic uses of material things, and their right use does not depend upon the quantity used.

We have just received the complete prospectus and specimen pages of "A Standard Dictionary of the English Language," which the Funk & Wagnalls Co. expect to issue about the close of the present year. It has been several years in preparation, with a very large staff of editors, most of them authorities in their several departments. If it fulfils the promise of the prospectus it will be as near perfection as any single volume is apt to be. It will contain over 2,200 pages (9½x12½ inches,) 280,000 words, and 50,000 more words than any other dictionary of the language. It will be fully illustrated, many of the illustrations being printed in colors; and if all the colored lithographs are as fine as the specimen page of birds, it will be a marvel of beauty. Some of the special features of this work are the arrangement of the various definitions of a word in the "order of usage" instead of the "historical order" commonly followed, the systematic compounding of words, the adoption of the scientific alphabet in their pronunciation, the admirable provision for definition by specialists, the system of grouping certain terms, the simplification of spelling, the exact location of quotations, the discrimination between common and proper nouns in the vocabulary, the placing of the etymology after the definitions, etc. The definitions are clear, exact, and full. Under "constellations" we find the names of all the 80 constellations, the limits in right ascension and declination, the number of stars in each, and the months in which each is on the meridian at 9 P. M. In the matter of quotations, not only are citations made from over 3,000 authors, but the page, edition, and publisher are given; if the quotation is from a newspaper, the date, page, and column are exactly expressed. The scientific nomenclature is wonderfully perfect, and the different parts of each science are so treated that the student can easily trace the definition of all its branches. The Church terms are edited by a representative of the ecclesiastical organization to which these words belong, those of our Church being under the able charge of Prof. Thomas Richey, of the General Theological Seminary. The use of the scientific alphabet as indicating the pronunciation of the vocabulary word is a noteworthy characteristic of this work, and as a step in the direction of spelling reform, is a most important one. Under the head of words of disputed spellings and pronunciation are given the preference of leading dictionaries, and also the preference of the advisory committee. A most useful feature of this standard dictionary is the treatment of synonyms and autonyms with clearly drawn differences of meaning, aptly illustrated, together with the statement of the proper prepositions that should accompany them. One thing that especially strikes one is the enormous amount of labor that has been expended in this gigantic work. Nothing seems to have been overlooked or forgotten that ought to find place in a complete dictionary. No library or study can be complete without it. It is a great convenience in a working dictionary to have everything in a single volume. When we consider the labor that must be expended on such a volume, and note that the cost of preparation is half a million of dollars, it is simply a marvel that such a work can be put upon the market for twelve dollars. It is cheap at that price. But those who subscribe for it before its publication can secure it for eight dollars! We advise all our readers to subscribe for it at once. It is a marvel of condensation and clearness, and once one possesses it, he will wonder how he ever got along without it. If we can find anything to criticise, it must be the size of the print. The vocabulary words are in black, heavy-faced type, but the definitions are in small but very clear type. Of course, if larger type had been used, it would have swelled the dictionary into two or three volumes, and so have impaired one of its most practical and useful features, viz., its being within the covers of a single volume. However, if any one wants it bound in two volumes, he can have it in this shape at the subscription price of ten dollars. The statement of its many excellencies is enough to commend it to the attention of every one who ever uses a dictionary. As for ourselves, we wait with impatience for the issue of this indispensable work.

The Household

The Vesper Bell

BY MARGARET DOORIS.

"There is a land of pure delight, where saints immortal reign;
Eternal day excludes the night, and pleasures banish pain."
Sweet chiming bells at even-tide pealed forth the gladsome song,
Its silvery music touched the hearts of all the weary throng.

Along the narrow, crowded streets it pealed in rhythmic flow,
And through the dingy doorways passed with sunset's latest glow.
A rapturous anthem, wafting on, it filled the evening air,
And like a benediction fell on lives oppressed with care.
The tired worker for a time forgot earth's toilsome hours,
In listening to the joyous strain of "never-fading flowers."

The sorrowing hearts were comforted, the sufferer's pain beguiled,
Despair gave place to hope again, and haggard faces smiled;
Earth's tears and fears were all forgot in thinking of the scene,
"Bright fields beyond time's swelling flood stand dressed in living green."

Oh, blessings on that vesper bell, it raised those souls above
Life's toil, and woe, and misery, to that bright home of love;
Its silvery music, tender, sweet, will linger through the night,—
Mayhap they'll dream, those weary ones, of "lands of pure delight."

London, O.

A Child of the Covenant

BY VIRGINIA CASTLEMAN

(*All Rights Reserved*)

CHAPTER VIII.

"The human heart asks love."
—*Frances Ridley Havergal.*

Miss Adelaide Roy was one morning in the early part of June wandering from room to room of her handsomely furnished suite of apartments in a house on one of the streets that cross Rhode Island avenue. A restless mood was upon her, for it was the day appointed for Marion's coming, and it yet wanted several hours before the time for that young lady's arrival.

The aunt had spent days in planning and fitting up the room which her niece was to occupy. It was on the same side of the apartments as her own, and a door formed means of communication between the two chambers. In contrast to the almost severe simplicity of her bed chamber, with its old-fashioned walnut furniture brought from the New England homestead, Marion's room was furnished in oak, the ceiling and walls tinted pale blue, which was the predominating color in the hangings of the bed and windows. Exquisitely dainty was the taste displayed throughout; and even Marion never knew the love and thought expended there.

Upon the shelves of a small revolving bookcase was a selection of choice volumes, among others a copy of Shakespeare bound in calf, which had belonged to the twin sisters in their girlhood days, and which for many years Miss Roy had kept in readiness for the little Marion's coming.

The only ornaments upon the polished mantel were two Venetian vases filled with fresh flowers, and in the centre a bronze clock. The bureau, with its appointments, the washstand with its blue-rimmed toilet set, the round work-table over which was draped a fringed scarf of olive-colored China silk, the cool mattingl—it was no wonder the lady looked her satisfaction at the result of her work. It showed a combination of taste and practicalness rarely to be found, even among women. An artist's eye was hers, but the woman's hand had carried into effect the pictures of the brain.

Over the mantel hung a landscape in oils, painted by Miss Roy some years since, and representing a woodland scene near the ancestral home. She wished, as far as possible, and in an indirect way, to lead the girl's thoughts to that old life of which she as yet knew almost nothing.

Crossing the hall, Miss Roy entered the sitting-room opposite, which served also as a *salle-a-manger* for the informal parties often gathered within these rooms. The heavy portieres of the winter season had been taken down, and left an unobstructed view of the parlor.

Pausing to converse a moment with the African parrot perched in his cage near the window, she took a rapid survey of the two rooms, then moving swiftly towards the piano, began looking over the music-folio.

"Marion must be a musician," was the low murmur, as she turned the pages slowly, "no Roy was ever unmusical. I shall teach her myself, and have no annoyance about schools or governesses to go through with."

So her thoughts wandered on in plans for the future, for Marion's instruction, and Marion's amusement. In the midst of her musings the sitting-room door opened, and luncheon was announced.

An hour later Miss Roy was on her way to the 6th street depot, to await the arrival of the New York Express. The train came in, and yes! there was Dr. Thornton's portly figure coming up the platform, and Marion in her dark dress, walking beside him. Greetings were exchanged, and soon the three were driving rapidly along the smooth streets of Washington to Marion's new home. Arrived there, the travelers rested in the cool parlor, and refreshments were promptly served. Then Dr. Thornton took his leave, after repeating to his ward the oft-spoken instructions to write frequently, and to consider his house her home; to all which the girl listened eagerly, and Miss Roy, with polite acquiescence. It would take time, she knew, for Marion to become used to her new surroundings and feel that this was her true home.

"You will come to see me often, won't you, uncle Hugh?" Marion said, wistfully, clinging to that gentleman's hand and following him to the door.

"Yes, dear child. I want you always to think of me as your father's friend, and in some measure hoping to fill his place to you. Remember," he added, in a low voice, "I am your godfather, and must entreat you to keep in mind your baptismal vows. You are a 'child of the covenant,' little girl."

"I will remember," she answered, earnestly.

"To-day I shall see a friend in the city here, rector of the nearest of the churches of our faith, and he will come to see you soon, I trust," added Dr. Thornton.

"Thank you, uncle," and again her arms were about his neck in a farewell embrace.

Her aunt took her to the sweet room awaiting her, and Marion would have been ungrateful indeed not to have appreciated the thoughtful preparations for her comfort and enjoyment. An exclamation of delight escaped her as she entered the pretty bed-chamber, and her pleasure in its beauty of arrangement increased as her eyes rested upon the little book-case and the flowers on the mantel

"Oh, auntie, you are too kind," she said joyously, forgetting her grief at the recent parting, in her enjoyment of the present pleasure.

Miss Roy accepted the demonstration smilingly.

"I wish you to be happy here, my dear, and feel at home with me. This room shall be your sanctum when you are tired of my company."

This idea brought an answering smile to the girl's face, and after her aunt's departure, she sank upon the low couch by the curtained window and contemplated her recent journey and her surroundings. Gradually these things became unaccountably mingled in a confused vision, and soon she was fast asleep.

Miss Roy came once to the door and looked in upon the sleeper. Marion had substituted a soft white wrapper for her traveling dress, and lay with one hand resting on the arm of the sofa, the other under her flushed cheek, while her abundant hair fell unconfined upon the cushion. After one long look, the aunt withdrew softly, and the girl slept on until late in the afternoon. Refreshed by her slumbers, she arose and opened the blinds that looked out upon the park at a short distance from the corner house. The magnolia buds were bursting into a mass of white bloom, and their fragrance was wafted to her as she breathed the evening air.

"Is it not delicious!" she heard her aunt's voice saying, as a friendly hand was laid upon each shoulder.

"It is indeed. Am I very late?" she asked, turning away from the window.

"Oh no; there is time for you to dress before dinner. I came in to tell you, and to see if you needed anything. Your trunk is in this room, which I keep for a general store-room," and throwing open a door on the farther side, Miss Roy displayed a small unfinished room where half a dozen trunks and boxes were arranged along the wall.

"It is very convenient," said Marion, stooping to unlock her trunk, and taking therefrom a white mull dress for evening wear.

"I am glad you are wearing white this summer; mourning is very oppressive. I have worn it myself for several years, but this evening will put on a gray gown in your honor."

"You were in mourning for your father, were you not, aunt Adelaide?"

"My father and your grandfather, Marion," was the reply, and Miss Roy sighed deeply.

"Yes, I meant that," said the girl hurriedly. "I want you to tell me all about him, and about my mother. You must have been happy together when you were girls. I think it would be so pleasant to have a sister," she added, wistfully.

"Yes, we were always together when we were young girls. But it is time for you to dress now. Come into my room when you are ready."

A half an hour later Marion knocked timidly at her aunt's door. It was opened instantly by that lady, whose handsome figure showed to advantage in the evening toilet of gray silk with white trimmings.

ONE PURE BAKING POWDER, AND THAT IS

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Surpassing all others in its quick and perfect work.

Where good, pure, wholesome food is required, ...

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Should be used. No other does such perfect work.

DR. PRICE'S is The Only Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

Others contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime or other hurtful ingredients.

The best builders use only the best materials—lumber, brick, lime, cement, sand—whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the best workmen and pay the best wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

Strictly Pure White Lead

manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion, and with one of the following standard brands:

"ARMSTRONG & McKELVY" (Pittsb'gh)
"BEYMER-BAUMAN" (Pittsburgh)
"DAVIS-CHAMBERS" (Pittsburgh)
"FAHNESTOCK" (Pittsburgh)
"MORLEY" (Cleveland)
"ANCHOR" (Cincinnati)
"ECKSTEIN" (Cincinnati)
"KENTUCKY" (Louisville)
"SHIPMAN" (Chicago)
"SOUTHERN" (St. Louis and Chicago)
"COLLIER" (St. Louis)
"RED SEAL" (St. Louis)

For colors they use the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in small cans, each being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade.

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead, and National Lead Co.'s Tinting Colors, are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

Chicago Branch, State and Fifteenth Streets.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., 1 Broadway, New York.

Marion herself deserved her aunt's half-murmured compliment. She looked indeed a "white rose," just when its petals begin to open to the light and suggest depths of loveliness yet unrevealed.

They descended the stairs together and passed out of the hall into an adjoining house where Miss Roy took her meals; around the long table was assembled what to Marion's bewildered eyes appeared a host of strangers, before whom she felt an insignificant child; there were in reality, about thirty persons, some living in the house and others merely table boarders, gathered for the evening meal. The girl followed Miss Roy to the place assigned her, and found herself seated between her aunt and a young girl perhaps her senior by one year, with whom she soon became acquainted, and as their embarrassment wore off, the two exchanged inquiries as to their homes, past and present; and Marion soon found that Miss Brooke was the daughter of a naval officer, and during the latter's absence abroad, was boarding temporarily in Washington with her mother, a pale-faced woman who sat on their right. The newness began to wear off as she listened to Pauline Brooke's account of the places she had visited, and her acquaintances in the city. The house was kept by the widow of a naval officer, who was a charming hostess as well as a true-hearted woman; being left with the care of an aged mother and a daughter of fifteen to educate, she had gone bravely to work, and opened this house for boarders, many of her friends of more prosperous days being among her "guests," as they liked to be called. Mrs. Woodruff had collected, in her travels with her husband, many beautiful pictures and dainty knicknacks which went far to make her house attractive to cultured people; the table, too, was always exquisite in its appointments, dainty china being the one weakness in which she allowed herself to indulge; a weakness which her boarders considered an additional charm to the many good qualities of the hostess.

In the pauses of the conversation between the two young girls, Marion caught fragments of the talk around her. Miss Roy and a German professor opposite her were having an animated discussion over the merits of a new opera which was exciting a furore in the musical world.

The professor was a small, wiry man with very blonde hair and mustache; he had a way of taking off his eye-glasses when he wished to emphasize a statement, then hurriedly readjusting them, oftentimes to the detriment of his short and somewhat aspiring nose. Marion found great entertainment in furtively watching the eye-glass process.

Miss Roy and the professor were friends of some years' standing and enjoyed an occasional war of words, invariably ending in that gentleman's retiring from the combat with the amicable statement: "Well, Mees Roy, we are of the same opinion in the main; but differently expressed. There must be allowance made for difference of expression always." Then seeing the twinkle of triumph in his antagonist's steel blue eyes, he would hastily change the topic of conversation to one of more trivial import.

Dinner over, all dispersed to their different apartments, Pauline Brooke having expressed her intention of "calling very soon;" she had taken a fancy to Miss Roy's niece, which Marion seemed to reciprocate.

That evening was spent in looking over some music with her aunt, and listening enraptured to the voice which had so often swayed the hearts of the listeners.

Yes, Marion possessed the Roy trait, a passionate love of music; and her aunt was pleased to find how thoroughly the girl understood the principles of music, and with what expression she played. As yet her voice was undeveloped, but though sweet in tone, it could never equal her aunt's in compass.

In the midst of one of the songs, in walked the professor on tip-toe, motioning to Marion not to betray his presence to her aunt; but the parrot, who had just waked up from a nap, sang out in a disgusted tone: "There he is again!" and Miss Roy stopped to laugh at the *in-a-propos* remark. She was induced, however, to finish the song, the professor meanwhile brandishing his cane at his enemy sulking in its cage.

Later he took possession of the piano and played in such a magnificent manner that Marion held her breath with excitement. Chopin's waltzes trickled from his fingers like drops of water from a sparkling spring, and ever and anon the clear notes of some pathetic strain filled the soul with infinite longing. Suddenly the music ceased, and the little man turned to catch the look of intense listening upon the fair young face; the girl's hands were clasped nervously.

"Aha! the young Mees is a music lover too, I see. Would she like the old professor sometimes to help her comprehend the great masters?"

Marion looked toward her aunt.

"It is a great honor the professor does you, Marion. I should be happy to know that you are under his training, but I fear to tax his time."

"Not for a friend, Mees Roy, is there to be mention of taxing time; but it is not often one sees so much music in a face. It is long since I taught music, Mees Martyn, but I consider it an honor to once again have a pupil to mould after my own thought," and the little man bowed with his glasses in one hand and a music roll in the other.

"I thank you," was the simple reply.

So Marion's musical education bid fair to rival even her aunt's anticipation.

(To be continued.)

Financial News

This has been California week for bank collapses. The financial storm centre has shifted from Chicago to the Pacific slope, sweeping away a dozen financial institutions of different degree. At San Diego only one bank was left standing to transact business for the community. This state of affairs naturally caused another attack on the New York banks for cash, which, although responded to, compelled the calling out of several million dollars in clearing house certificates, for which provision had been made in advance for such emergencies. It is impossible to foreshadow where the next break will occur, or that any further breaks will occur, but if there are any hidden weak spots they will undoubtedly be called to light before the liquidating process ceases.

The fact of the Government's willingness to pre-pay its July interest ten days ahead is regarded with much satisfaction, and tends to ease money somewhat for settlements due July 1st. As the July interest disbursements of the Government amount to over $6,000,000, the help is at least a little more than a drop in the bucket.

Money on call loans has ruled at 10 to 20 per cent. all week, but there is more disposition to extend accommodations to merchants and leave Wall st. more to its own devices, in consequence of which there has been something of an outlet for the choicer grades of commercial paper.

The fact that $500,000 of gold was actually imported to this country last week, was the cause of great rejoicing, but as this amount will scarcely be increased, this shipment itself being abnormal, the hurrahs were of short duration.

The failure of the Reading Railroad re-organization plan to carry had a dampening effect on the stock market, which has been irregular and extremely dull all week, the bulk of the trading being confined to room-traders.

C.

New York, June 24th.

Financial

The **NEW POLICY** of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association has no superior. It gives **Cash Dividends, Cash Surrender Values, Paid-Up Insurance,** and other desirable options.

INVESTMENTS

C. H. WHITE & CO.,

BANKERS.

72 Broadway, New York

Send for lists of city, county, and school district bonds, netting from 3½ per cent. to 6½ per cent. Bonds delivered to purchasers wherever desired, free of expense.

Remington Typewriter

The history of the REMINGTON shows a steadily rising tide of popularity and success It is absolutely unrivaled for all the essential qualities of a first class writing machine.

President.

"The Remington Standard Typewriter is the official writing-machine of the World's Columbian Exposition."

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 Monroe Street, Chicago.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME
includes the great temperance drink
Hires' Root Beer
It gives New Life to the Old Folks, Pleasure to the Parents, Health to the Children.
Good for All—Good All the Time.
A 25 cent package makes Five gallons. Be sure and get Hires.'

THE WABASH MAKES FOURTH OF JULY RATES.

On its lines west of Chicago, within 200 miles, the Wabash road will sell Fourth of July excursion tickets at a fare and one-third, and on Detroit line within 200 miles, one fare for the round trip. Good going July 3 and 4, and good returning until July 5 inclusive. Office, 201 Clark Street.

MONTREAL AND RETURN, $18.00.

On account of the Christian Endeavor Convention, the Wabash R. R. will sell excursion tickets Chicago to Montreal and return at one fare, $18. Tickets will be good going July 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and good returning until 15th of September, inclusive. For railroad and sleeping car tickets and reservations, and information relative to this excursion, apply at city ticket office, 201 Clark street.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
CHICAGO, June 16, 1893.

The traffic to the World's Fair for the past three weeks has been very large, but reports indicate that many who might go now, are needlessly postponing the trip, forgetting that transportation facilities are limited.

Unless some who say "We'll go in August or September" can be induced to go now while they can be carried satisfactorily, all will suffer the discomforts and delays usual under such circumstances, and perhaps many will be unable to get there at all, for lack of transportation facilities. Our patrons who might make the trip now should be urged to do so; it is important to us, to them, and to their neighbors who cannot go until later.

We have efficiently transported all passengers, but shall be unable to carry all who seem to be depending upon our taking them in the Fall.

The Fair is now complete, and accommodations in Chicago are ample and charges reasonable.

P. S. EUSTIS,
General Passenger Agent.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

When the rays of old Sol are boiling down at a ninety degree rate, the air like the breath of a furnace, and everything hot, dry, and dusty, the natural desire of the average human is to drink. But, what to drink? there's the question.

A beverage to meet the requirements, must, first of all, be absolutely pure and non-alcoholic. It should possess a medicinal element to counteract the effects of the heat and keep the blood pure and the stomach healthful. In order to be palatable and refreshing, it should be sparkling and effervescent. Last but not least, it must be economical and within the reach of all. A beverage that fully meets all of the above requirements and one that is entitled to more than passing mention is Hires' Rootbeer, manufactured by the Chas. E. Hires Co., of Philadelphia. This preparation has been analyzed by the highest authorities and pronounced by them to be free from any deleterious substance and absolutely non-alcoholic; while all physicians acknowledge its health-giving qualities. It has a delicious, appetizing flavor, is full of snap, sparkle, and effervescence, and is without a peer as a refreshment.

A package, costing 25 cents at the grocer's or druggist's, will make five gallons of this great temperance drink. Truly it answers the question—What shall we drink. There are many substitutes and imitations of Hires' Rootbeer offered for sale which should be carefully avoided.

Church Bells

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING
CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS in the World
PUREST BELL METAL, (COPPER AND TIN.)
Send for Price and Catalogue.
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
THE VANDUZEN & TIFT CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A. Best Ingot Copper and E. India Tin.
CHURCH BELLS, PEALS AND CHIMES.
Best Rotary Yoke, Wheel and Friction Rollers.
Best Work & Satisfaction Guaranteed. Price, Terms, etc., Free.

BELLS
eel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

THE CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
SOLE MAKERS OF THE "BLYMYER" **BELLS**
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL. FIRE ALARM &C.
Catalogue with 2500 testimonials. Prices and terms FREE.

WALL PAPER Send 5 cts. postage. Large package of beautiful samples, all at wholesale prices. ALFRED PEATS, 32-34 W. 18th St., New York, or 136 W. Madison St., Chicago.

23 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Domestic Outfitting

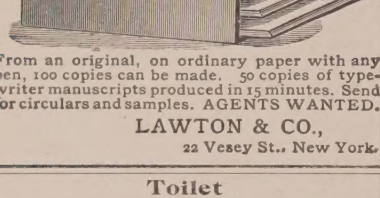
LEATHER Gets hungry for Vacuum Leather Oil—it's a long time between meals sometimes — 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

The Simplex Printer

A new invention for duplicating copies of writings and drawings.

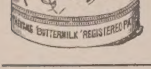


From an original, on ordinary paper with any pen, 100 copies can be made. 50 copies of typewriter manuscripts produced in 15 minutes. Send for circulars and samples. AGENTS WANTED.

LAWTON & CO.,
22 Vesey St., New York.

Toilet

BUTTER MILK



TOILET SOAP

OVER 1,000,000 Ladies who have used it Pronounce it the Best Soap in the World for the

COMPLEXION.

Excels any 25 cent soap. Ask your Dealer for it. Full sized sample, 12 cents. Beware of imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,
84 Adams Street, Chicago.

A Perfect Dentrifice.

The result of 22 years careful investigation. Recommended by Dentists and Physicians. Cleans, Brightens, Beautifies, and Saves the Teeth. **Cures Soft and Bleeding Gums.** 2 oz. bottles, 25c.; 4 oz. 50c. Sold by first class Druggists, Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Jas. H. Walker & Co., and others. Dr. E. L. GRAVES, Dentist, 7 Laflin Street.

"The Perfection" *Only Dress Stay* made covered with *Gutta Percha* having a *Triple Silesia Cap*, will not cut through nor rust. Manufactured by

The Detroit Stay Co.

Ferris Good Sense Waists

HAVE MANY IMITATORS BUT NO EQUALS. Be sure your waist is stamped "GOOD SENSE."

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS; the KNICKERBOCKER is the only reliable Shoulder Brace and Suspender combined, also a perfect Skirt Supporter.

Sold by Druggists and General Stores, or sent postpaid on receipt of **$1.50** per pair, silk-faced, or **$1** plain. Send chest measure.

Address KNICKERBOCKER BRACE CO. Easton, Pa.

Sanitariums

Los Angeles, Cal.

Pacific Sanitarium

One of the most complete structures for hospital purposes on the coast. It has an aseptic operating room, sun parlor, sun porches, sunny, well ventilated rooms, and electrical conveniences of every kind. Physicians in distant places can send their patients here and feel that all that skill and care can accomplish will be done for them. References from the profession and from former patients. Address DR. J. E. COWLES, Pico and Hope streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Pennoyer Sanitarium.

New, modern building, with luxurious appointments, including elevator, gas, hot water heating. Baths, electricity, massage, etc. Trained nurses, experienced physicians. Spacious grounds (75 acres). Everything first-class. For illustrated prospectus, address,

N. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

Insane or otherwise objectionable cases not received.

WHY PAY DEALER'S PROFIT?

$2.75 buys a $9 White Reed Baby Carriage, freight prepaid, shipped on 10 days' trial. Latest design and style. Perfect, reliable and finely finished. Nothing but the best material used and warranted for 3 YEARS. We have been in the manufacturing business many years, and are reliable and responsible: make and sell nothing but what we can guarantee as represented, quote lowest factory prices. *Write to-day* for our large *free* catalogue, which is one of the most complete ever published.

OXFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Household Hints

TO SEE THE FAIR CHEAPLY.—A leading Chicago newspaper has taken the pains to figure out the cost of a ten days' visit to the Exposition as a little less than nineteen dollars, including admission to the grounds, entrance into all the side-shows and concessions, rides on all the sliding railways, etc. This allows for fares from the heart of the city and back; and fifty cents a day for luncheon, which last item may certainly be reduced one-half. The fifty cents admission to the grounds grants entrance to all the main buildings (fourteen of them and their annexes) with their exhibits, any one of which would repay hours', even days', study; to all the foreign buildings, except those on the Midway Plaisance, and to the different State buildings.

There is ample provision made within the grounds in the way of stations for rest and refreshments. The Bureau of Public Comfort of the World's Columbian Exposition has established waiting rooms in every part of the grounds, with parlors for ladies and children, after the manner of a first-class railway station, with bureaus of information free of charge, and there is a well-equipped and thoroughly-organized emergency hospital on the grounds. The Bureau of Public Comfort provides telegraphic service, telephones, and messenger boys at the usual rates, and sells stationery and other small necessaries, checks parcels, and provides guides at moderate charges.

The Woman's Building makes especial provision for the comfort of women at the Exposition, and the Children's Building across the way, is designed for the entertainment of children and the instruction of their mothers. There will be plenty of lunch counters and dining-rooms, where you may buy whatever you like, from a cup of coffee or a glass of milk to a square meal, and pay accordingly.

Unless you are an epicure or a very hearty eater, a dollar, or at farthest a dollar and a half a day, ought to cover the cost of breakfast, a light lunch and a good dinner. Two dollars should easily provide for two people who order *a la carte*. It is better to take rooms on the European plan, since you then pay for only what you get.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS.—Do not make too many visits, and where you go, be sure that your visit is a convenient one. Do not entertain too generously; summer should be a time of rest, and it is difficult to rest with a houseful of guests.

Before going for a midday sail, rub your face, neck, and hands with simple cream, and powder gently with cornstarch. Wipe the powder off, and on returning, wash the complexion well in warm water and with castile soap. Camphor-ice and buttermilk both give relief from sunburn.

Place a large dish of water in the room where the heat is very oppressive. Change once or twice and the temperature will be perceptibly lowered.

Sponge your babies with cold water at bed time.

Give your children water to drink during the hot weather. They need this to make up for the loss from perspiration.

In washing summer frocks, if the colors run, put half a cupful of salt in the last rinsing water.

For insomnia in summer time, take a cold bath at bedtime.

Press towels, folded as usual, through your clothes wringer and save your laundress.

Have mercy on your cook in your arrangement of meals for hot days.

Bathe daily.

Have your house gowns made with open neck and elbow sleeves.

Save your steps.

Allow double the amount of time in catching boats and trains that you do in winter.

Eat your meals slowly.

Drink milk slowly.

To wash summer silks, remove all grease or other spots with soap and water before proceeding. Make a solution of a teaspoonful of ammonia and a little soap in a pail of water, and in this dip the silk again and again until the dirt is removed. Do not wring out, but press between the hands. Rinse in water from which the chill is gone, and hang in a shady place until partly dry, when lay between two cloths, and press with a hot iron.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

FOR NERVOUS PROSTRATION

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. A. G. BISSELL, East Saginaw, Mich., says: "I have frequently prescribed it for indigestion and nervous prostration, and in nearly all cases with success. In the latter especially it seems to produce marked improvement in a short time."

TOO MANY

to print; that is why we never use testimonials in our advertising. We are constantly receiving them from all parts of the world. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant's food. Grocers and Druggists.

Foods

GIVE THE BABY

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

TRADE ORA ET LABORA MARK.

IF YOU WISH your infant to be well nourished, healthy, and vigorous.

THE · BEST · FOOD

For Hand-Fed Infants, Invalids, Convalescents, Dyspeptics, and the Aged.

Our Book for MOTHERS.

"THE CARE AND FEEDING OF INFANTS,"

Mailed free upon request.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

BOVININE

Is insomnia's greatest enemy. The very best sleeping tonic ever known. 29

BINDING CASES

Our subscribers desiring to preserve their copies of THE LIVING CHURCH for future reference, can obtain the Emerson Binding Cases of us, neatly bound in cloth, with the title lettered in gold on the front cover. Price, 75 cents each. Address

THE LIVING CHURCH,
162 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Organs

VOSE & SON'S PIANOS

EXCEL IN BEAUTY, TONE, AND TOUCH.

CHURCH ORGANS | Established 1827. Correspondence Invited.

HOOK & HASTINGS, Boston, Mass.

OUR HYMN SLIP

FILLS A LONG FELT WANT.

EVERY MINISTER SHOULD HAVE ONE! ENCLOSE 2¢ STAMP WITH NAME AND ADDRESS TO US AND YOU GET ONE. FARRAND & VOTEY DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

Miscellaneous

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Its merits as a Wash Blue have been fully tested and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your Grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask for it.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor,
233 North 2d St., Phila., Pa.

Steel JOSEPH GILLOTT'S Pens

THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

NOW EXHIBITED AT THE

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO,

Manufactures Build'g, Dept. H, Group 89.

$1.22 BUYS A $30.00 WATCH No money in advance. Examine free. Only a limited number sold at $1.22. Best Gold Filled. Don't send any money. If you want to examine one cut this ad. out and send to us. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

$25 to $50 per week, to Agents, Ladies or Gentlemen, using or selling "Old Reliable Plater." Only practical way to replate rusty and worn knives, forks, spoons, etc.; quickly done by dipping in melted metal. No experience, polishing, or machinery. Thick plate at one operation; lasts 5 to 10 years; fine finish when taken from the plater. Every family has plating to do. Plater sells readily. Profits large. W. P. Harrison & Co. Columbus, O.

Table Water

Saratoga Kissingen Water.

"The Pearl of Purity."

THE BEST SPARKLING TABLE WATER IN THE WORLD.

The Only Table Water bottled with its own natural gas as it flows from the Spring. Spouts up through 192 feet of Solid Rock and is not exposed to the air until opened for use.

POSITIVELY PURE TABLE WATER

SARATOGA KISSINGEN GINGER ALE

Is made from the Positively Pure Saratoga Kissingen Water, without exposure to the air; and like it, contains NO manufactured Carbonic Acid Gas.

BOTH SOLD EVERYWHERE, IN BOTTLES ONLY.

Saratoga Kissingen Spring Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

9

Manitou.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE

Non-Alcoholic. Strictly a Temperance Drink.

A perfect summer beverage prepared after our own special formula, from the waters of the famous "Manitou" effervescent springs, with an absolutely pure ginger extract obtained direct from the root. The sale of this article is increasing very rapidly on its merits. It is superior to the ordinary ginger. Also for all purposes that that article is used for. Try the "Manitou" ginger champagne once, and you will use it always.

Unexcelled for Family, Club, and Restaurant use. Address for literature, MANITOU MINERAL WATER CO., Manitou Springs, Colorado. Sold by all first-class groceries. Also by all druggists.